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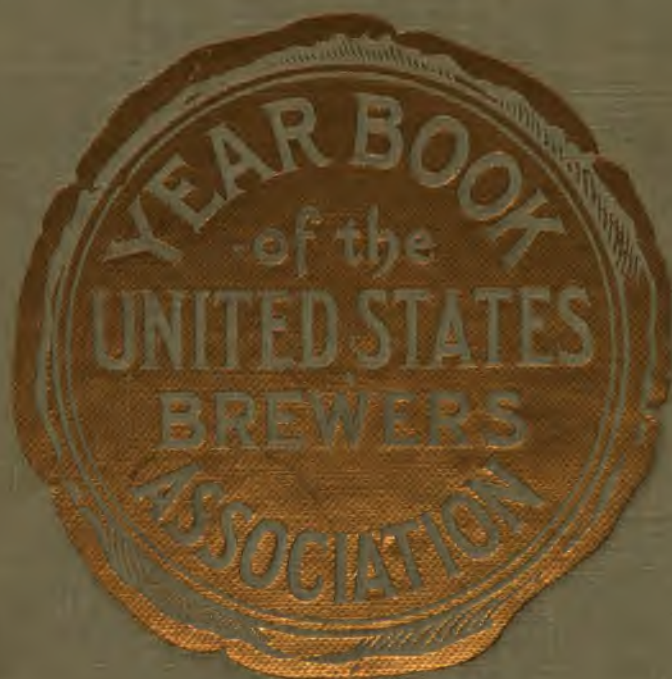
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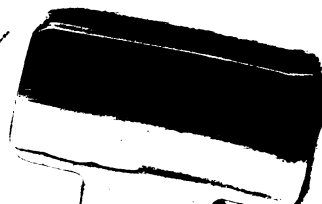
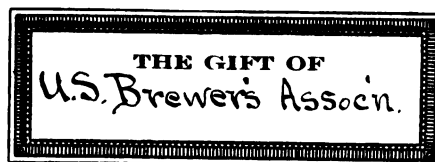
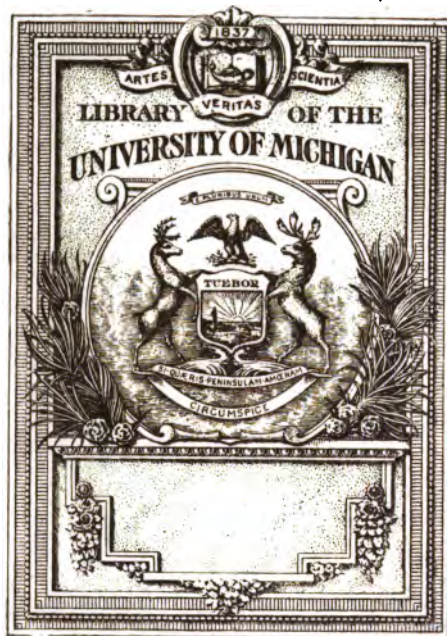
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THE 1917 YEAR BOOK
of the
**UNITED STATES BREWERS'
ASSOCIATION**

CONTAINING

THE TRUE TEMPERANCE ISSUE, THE STATES
AND NATIONAL PROHIBITION, OPINIONS OF
THE PRESS ON THE PENDING AMENDMENT,
BRITAIN AND THE WAR LIQUOR PROBLEM,
INDUSTRIAL UNREST IN GREAT BRITAIN,
DRINKING IN FRANCE, THE BEER OF CAN-
ADA, THE CANTEEN IN THE ARMY—THE
ALCOHOLIC RATION, MEDICAL VIEWS AS TO
ALCOHOL, THE USE OF GRAIN IN BREWING,
CONVENTION REPORTS AND STATISTICS.

NEW YORK CITY

50 UNION SQUARE

1918

20

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U. S. Brewers Association 4-2-139

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INTRODUCTION

With the passage by the House of Representatives, almost at the end of the year 1917, of the so-called Sheppard Resolution, which had previously been adopted by the United States Senate, the second prohibition movement in the United States reached the highest point yet recorded. The first prohibition movement, beginning in the fifties, was speedily abandoned by all the States which had adopted it save one. The second movement, setting national prohibition as its goal, may be said to have begun in this country in the early nineties.

The submission of the amendment did not reflect the sentiment of Congress on the question of prohibition. It is known that many members in either House voted for the resolution with grave misgivings, but with the hope that with this matter out of the way they might escape the constant importunities of the Anti-Saloon League and be able to devote a reasonable amount of time and thought to the measures relating to the prosecution of the war. It is significant that the same Congress, earlier in the year, refused, despite the great pressure brought to bear, to place beer and light wine in the category of liquors whose manufacture for the war period was prohibited by the Food and Fuel Conservation law. The attitude of Congress in respect to those beverages which are produced by simple fermentation was hailed by a large section of the press and public as being not only wise in itself, but also as indicating a more rational purpose and method in dealing with the drink problem.

National prohibition means coercion. The States opposed to this political panacea—honestly doubting its efficacy—are to be overborne by the States whose Legislatures can be cajoled or dragooned into ratification. The great principle upon which our scheme of government is founded, and which gives to the nation as a whole full power over national affairs, reserves as explicitly to the individual States complete control of their domestic or local problems. This principle is now to be uprooted in order that a dubious social experiment may be performed upon a reluctant people. That

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is, at all events, the hope of the prohibition forces. National prohibition cannot be regarded as in any sense a natural and logical extension of State prohibition. It presents problems all its own, entirely unrelated to State regulation or control of the liquor traffic. The cherished tradition of the Republic and the Constitution itself have hitherto jealously maintained the wall separating the functions of the States from those of the general Government. This wall is now to be breached and the way laid open for a flood of other measures of kindred nature.

The prohibition proposition, involving such profound and far-reaching changes in our political and social structure as to warrant the term revolutionary, is not to be decided by popular vote. Unless public protest should prove to be too strong, each Legislature will register the verdict for its State. The smallest State will have an equal voice with the largest, and an actual minority of the country's population may, through legislative action, force this measure upon the majority. Once adopted, the amendment will be practically irrevocable. Thirteen States with a population of 5,000,000 would be able to hold it in the Constitution, even if thirty-five States with 95,000,000 people should demand its repeal.

The amendment has been so ambiguously, not to say clumsily, constructed that bar associations and individual lawyers have demanded that it shall be recalled, in order that there may be submitted for decision a proposition concerning whose terms there can be no dispute. Aside from this purely technical question, there are many evidences of hostility to the amendment on its merits. It is noteworthy that its protagonists are everywhere resisting the movement to have the people of the several States pass upon it.

Whatever credit may attach to the adoption of the Shepard National Prohibition Amendment is to be ascribed to the Anti-Saloon League of America, which in recent years has emerged from operation in the several States into the national field. The verdict of the press, particularly the leading publications of the country, is not favorable to the Anti-Saloon League however. Almost without exception, the more thoughtful and influential journals have denounced the League for lack of patriotism in seizing upon a time of war to push its particular hobby and for hypocrisy

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and deliberate misrepresentation. The strictures expressed by the great newspapers of the country apply not only to the League's actions with regard to the National Prohibition Amendment, but also to its maneuvers during the pendency of the Food and Fuel Control Law, when it sought to have the manufacture of all kinds of alcoholic beverages prohibited under guise of food conservation.

Before passing from this phase of the subject, it may be noted that the advocate of national prohibition has now to provide himself with an entirely new line of argument. The only reason advanced for national prohibition in the past was that the States which had voted themselves "dry" could not protect their people from shipments of liquor from States which had remained "wet." The affirmation of the Webb-Kenyon Law by the United States Supreme Court early in 1917 went far to destroy the force of this argument. By this law the immunities under interstate commerce were removed from any liquor shipped into a State against the provisions of such a commonwealth's own laws. Whatever validity may have been left in the argument was entirely destroyed by the so-called Reed Amendment to the Postal Appropriation Act of 1917. This provided that to order liquor to be shipped, to cause it to be shipped, or to ship it into any State which had adopted a prohibition law, would constitute a crime against the United States; thus the sole valid argument for National Prohibition was destroyed. The movement to justify itself, if justify itself it can, must now make clear the morality and expediency of coercion.

Another event of great importance in 1917 was the Presidential order based upon the advice of the U. S. Food Administration, limiting the alcoholic content of beer to $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., and the quantity of materials used in brewing for the current year to 70 per cent. of the amount thus employed in 1917.

The "Year Book" is published primarily and chiefly for students of the drink problem. As the world war has drawn us into closer relations with the countries across the seas, their experience with social matters possesses a peculiar value for us. Those who would arbitrarily deprive the American worker of his beer may find profit in reading an article which shows that a shortage of that commodity has been one of the chief causes of industrial unrest in

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Great Britain, as ascertained by an eminent commission. Another article on the manner in which that country has handled its war liquor problem is of great interest, as are also those having to do with the attitude of military authorities of various nations toward drink and their methods of dealing with it so as to preserve efficiency, morale and discipline. National prohibition is treated of in an unusually able paper by Dr. Fabian Franklin, while the essay, "The True Temperance Issue," in addition to its criticism of the pending measure, suggests some common-sense solution of the problem based on observations of foreign action. Sir James Crichton-Browne, one of the most distinguished physicians and medical writers of Great Britain, discusses the medical value of alcohol in an extended article. Dr. Abraham Jacobi, dean of the medical profession of New York, contributes similar testimony. Cleveland Moffett, the well-known writer, answers the inquiry, "Shall We Have Prohibition?", in a manner which should appeal to the average reader. A notable sermon, "Liberty and Service," by the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, sets forth the proposition from the religious standpoint. Excerpts from editorials of the leading journals of the country form a notable symposium.

This is but a partial enumeration of the contents of the "Year Book," a careful reading of which will afford convincing proof that the real approach toward the solution of the drink problem is not through violent and radical methods, but rather through rational means of discrimination and regulation arrived at after conscientious and intelligent study of the subject in all its phases. There is indeed much evidence to show that the latter style of procedure where adopted has resulted in great decreases in drunkenness; that a broader and sounder community life has developed in many localities; that material prosperity and general contentment of the great mass of the population are observable.

Let us balance the testimony as to the beneficial results flowing from such measures against testimony as to the results of prohibition in our own land. The witness shall not be one who speaks for any branch of the liquor trade, or even the typical unbiased and disinterested observer. He shall be an avowed prohibitionist

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who holds that his system is correct and would persuade others to his opinion. In the *National Municipal Review* of November, 1917, R. S. Kubler gives a graphic picture of "Prohibition in Tennessee." From his account we learn that:

With the passage of a State-wide prohibition act in 1909 the issue was not settled; but with political parties topsy-turvy, with all other issues relegated to the background, the liquor problem has dominated Tennessee politics until within a year's time. The State has needed constitutional changes; but the wets were afraid of the drys and the drys were afraid of the wets; so the antiquated constitution of 1870 remains. The cities have needed the right of home rule; but to the rural communities home rule meant nothing more or less than open saloons; so the legislature continues to dominate the local governments and each session shows an increasing flood of local bills. The State has needed social legislation in order to keep abreast of the current of modern progress; but the liquor issue has checked all else and the State has stood stagnant.

And again:

. . . It has always been the country vote which has determined the issue in all the late contests between the advocates and the opponents of the liquor traffic. It caused to spring up, too, an antagonism between town and country which deadlocked the State and frustrated movements toward other reforms.

Let us look at conditions in the cities through his eyes:

Elsewhere throughout Tennessee, particularly in the rural sections, Memphis was looked upon as a modern Sodom and Gomorrah. Its murder rate during the decade 1904-1914 was 63.7 per 100,000 of population, the highest in the civilized world. In 1914 the rate was 72.2 per 100,000 of population. The average homicide rate for 32 leading American cities during the same time was 7.9 per 100,000 of population. Hold-ups were so frequent that decent citizens were afraid to venture upon many of the streets of Memphis in the night time.

* * * * *

The prohibition act of 1909 outlawed every liquor seller in Tennessee. In the half-dozen years which followed the political

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machine of Shelby County (Memphis the county seat) used the prohibition act as a means of blackmail.

* * * * *

The ups and downs of the liquor traffic in Nashville were much the same as in Memphis. A system of monthly levies was resorted to by the city authorities, which were the price of immunity for the open violation of the law.

And again:

The situation in Chattanooga has differed from that of Memphis only by reason of the fact that its population is only about one-third that of the latter city. . . . Spasmodic efforts were made to enforce the law, but the net results were anything but gratifying.

Finally:

The State is badly in debt, due in part at least to its losing the liquor revenues.

The limitations of space prevent the following of Mr. Kubler through the whole of his narrative. The account of the ouster of the chief executives of cities and the assumption of governmental powers by court appointee; the impeachment of judge by special session of the Legislature, and many other incidents must be omitted.

But surely the evidence is convincing. A stagnant State under a worn-out Constitution, social legislation neglected; home rule denied; its metropolis with the distinction of the highest murder rate in the civilized world; town and country at bitter enmity; blackmail by officials; a broken treasury—these things are in the record not to be effaced. It is but fair to say that Mr. Kubler regards what he aptly terms "the agonies" of the State to be over. But those who have seen the operation of the prohibition system elsewhere can scarcely share this view even when confronted with a temporary falling off in the homicide rate of Memphis, for later figures than were in this able writer's possession seem to give her the murder crown of the civilized world, secure beyond the claim of any other aspirant.

PROHIBITION AND THE STATES

Fabian Franklin, in the North American Review, February, 1918

It is now for the State Legislatures to decide whether the amendment proposed by Congress, which decrees bone-dry prohibition throughout the Union, shall become an integral part of the Constitution of the United States. Whether the proposal will receive the kind of consideration and discussion which its importance calls for, remains to be seen. If there is to be any chance of such consideration and discussion, one condition, above all others, must be fulfilled—there must be a clear realization of what it is that is being done. In the brief debate that preceded the taking of the vote in the House of Representatives, such realization was conspicuously absent; a natural result, perhaps, of the short time-limit. And there is one point, in particular, which, so far as I have been able to find, was passed over altogether in the debate, and which it is of the first importance that the State Legislatures, and the constituencies which elect them, should have placed clearly before their eyes.

If this amendment shall be adopted, it will bring about a state of things which is in several respects absolutely unprecedented. It will be the first instance of a deliberate imposing upon the people of one State of the will of other States, in a matter affecting the ordinary daily life of the people of the State; it will be the first instance of prohibition decreed for the population of any great city in the world; but what I here wish particularly to direct attention to is that it will decree prohibition in a manner essentially different from that which has obtained even in the States and parts of States in which prohibition has existed. I do not refer to any circumstances concerning the effectiveness of its enforcement; what I have in mind is the character of the decree itself—the way in which it is riveted down. There is no substantial analogy between an enactment put into a State Constitution and one that is made part of the Constitution of the United States. In nearly all of our States the Constitution can be changed by a process that is not much

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more formidable than the passing of an ordinary law; in none is the process comparable in difficulty to that of amending the Constitution of the United States. If the people of any State desire to repeal or modify the act by which they inserted prohibition into their State Constitution, that desire has only to be made clearly manifest in order to be accomplished. But once imbed such a provision in the Constitution of the United States, and it will not only be impossible for the people of a single State to repeal or in any way modify it, but it will be next to impossible for the people of the United States to do so.

The question has widely different aspects for various sections of the country, and its character in States that have no large cities is utterly dissimilar from what it is in States with large urban and metropolitan populations. It will accordingly be almost hopeless to bring home to the people of the former class of States the objections found against it in the latter class. And yet so long as thirteen States, however small, however remote from the great centers of population, hold out against repeal, the bone-dry prohibition of the Federal Constitution will stand, and everyone of the forty-eight States must live under it. It will be possible, in this state of things, for thirteen States whose aggregate population in the census of 1910 was less than five million to keep prohibition riveted upon all the rest of the hundred million people of the United States. In other words, we are asked not only to decree prohibition, but to decree it in such a manner as virtually to take away our power ever to annul the decree.

If the nature of the proposed act, as thus indicated, should be brought clearly home to the minds of the people and the legislators of the various States, it ought to be within the bounds of practical possibility that even some of the States which have enacted prohibition for themselves will decline to impose it upon other States. Millions of Americans have favored local prohibition within the State—under “local option” laws—but have been opposed to State-wide prohibition. They have recognized that what was desirable for certain parts of the State, and especially for certain fairly homogeneous communities, was not desirable for the entire population of the State. But the argument against nation-wide prohibition and in favor of State control is infinitely stronger than the

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argument against State-wide prohibition and in favor of local option. It would be so even were there not in the case that element of hopeless rigidity which has just been dwelt upon.

The man who votes for State prohibition in Georgia or Vermont votes for it on the basis of the conditions he knows to exist in his own State; and besides the circumstances of those conditions being radically different in New York or Pennsylvania, the Georgian or Vermonter may—and if he is a good American should—feel that the question is one which the people of New York or Pennsylvania are competent to decide for themselves, and upon which it is not his business to coerce them. There would therefore be no inconsistency whatever in a State which would adopt prohibition for itself refusing to take a hand in forcing it upon others. Moreover, it should not be forgotten that when a State *has* adopted prohibition for itself, it has not deprived itself of the right to change its decision whenever it may change its mind on the subject. When Vermont or Georgia votes for prohibition within its own borders, it leaves future generations of Vermonters or Georgians free to deal with the question as they may see fit; when it votes for a prohibition amendment to the United States Constitution it votes not only to coerce other States, but to abdicate for all time its own control of the subject within its own borders. In view of all this, the rejection of national prohibition by a State that had adopted prohibition for itself ought to be regarded not as a freak, but as an evidence of political sense and moral courage.

Especially is this true of the Southern States, and for more reasons than one. Not only are the States of the South peculiarly interested in the preservation of the principle of control of State concerns by State authorities, but in this particular matter of prohibition they were moved to take the action they did by considerations inseparably connected with their own special conditions. Had it not been for the question of the effect of liquor on the negroes, it is inconceivable that State after State of the South should have been swept into the prohibition camp in such rapid succession; but even apart from the negro element, the evil of drink has been far more pervasive in the South than in New York or Massachusetts or Ohio, while the better side of drinking—its contribution to rational enjoyment, relaxation and refreshment—has been far

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less of a factor. If the Southern States, simply because they desire prohibition for themselves, are going to cast their weight upon the scales to fasten prohibition upon those States—be they few or many—that do not wish to live under that régime, they will remove the last vestige of support for any protest that they may hereafter wish to set up against Federal encroachment upon their control of their own affairs.

And such encroachment, it must be remembered, need not by any means take the shape of an amendment to the Constitution. The crucial instance in the past was the famous "Force Bill," which was designed to place elections under the control of the Federal Government. The bill had behind it an abundant majority in both houses of Congress, and was undoubtedly regarded as just in its aims by an overwhelming majority of the people outside the South. Its defeat was accomplished by resolute obstruction; but there can be no doubt that this obstruction would have broken down had it not had behind it the moral force of the principle of local self-government. Rightful as the people of the North regarded the intent of the measure to be—the safeguarding of the suffrage conferred on the negroes by the Fifteenth Amendment—they were not indignant at the determination of the South to prevent its enactment. They approved the end, but they realized the force of the objection to the means. Not even to secure the carrying out of what had already been ordained by a war-bought amendment to the Constitution, were they disposed to insist on the adoption of this measure of centralization in the face of the determined opposition of the Southern States. And once defeated, the project has never been revived; the forlorn-hope fight of the anti-force bill obstructionists resulted not only in victory but in the permanent settlement of the question at issue.

Who knows when an issue of the same moment may arise in the future, or what shape it may take? Who knows what dissension, what bitterness or discontent, may be produced by the decision of such an issue in the opposite sense—a decision in favor of central domination and against self-government in the States? And if this prohibition precedent is now set, what bulwark will remain to hinder such a decision?

The issue thus involved is not that of any abstract or legalistic

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doctrine of State rights. It concerns not a juristic or technical interpretation of the Constitution. The principle at stake is, indeed, inseparably associated with the letter and spirit of that instrument, and with its historic origin; but it is more than that. It has formed an essential part of the American tradition, it has been a life-giving element in our whole political history. Take away the sense that each State has a right to order its purely internal affairs according to its own desires, and you condemn to inevitable decay, slow perhaps but sure, the public life of every one of them. One encroachment will succeed another; and it will not take many to reduce the boundary lines of the States to little more political significance than attaches to parallels of latitude or meridians of longitude.

This language would be too strong if the prohibition question were not one that belongs so emphatically to the class of questions of purely internal concern. Of course, there is nothing in the world that is literally and absolutely of "purely internal concern"; the interests of Alabama or Kansas cannot fail to be affected in some degree by anything that affects conditions in New York or Illinois. But except in this unreasonable sense, it is no concern of the people of Alabama what action the people of New York may take in regard to the drink question; and except in an extremely minor and feeble way, no pretense has been made that the prohibition amendment is to be passed because it is a matter of inter-State concern. The ground upon which it has been urged is that, in the opinion of those who back it, it is intrinsically right, beneficial, desirable; and some States are to be compelled to live under it simply because other States think they ought to.

Obviously, there is no assignable limit to the range which coercion of this kind may take; and if the prohibition amendment is adopted, no excuse or apology will hereafter have to be made for the exercise of such coercion. If the regulation of drinking is not a question over which the separate States can assert their separate jurisdiction, nothing is.

I trust that enough has been said to show that the question of national prohibition by Constitutional amendment demands the gravest possible consideration even by the people of those States which have adopted prohibition for themselves. But in the drive

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that is about to be made by the Anti-Saloon League to bring about the adoption of the prohibition amendment, we may be sure that it will not only be assumed that the twenty-seven "dry" States will vote for ratification as a matter of course, but every one of the other States will be urged to get on the prohibition "band-wagon" with a rush—to accept the inevitable rather than attempt any resistance. But if resistance is a duty in the case of legislators who, while favoring prohibition at home, realize the grave objections to forcing it upon communities of a totally different character, and the deep injury to the whole character of American life which is to be apprehended from the establishment of such a precedent, much more is resistance a duty on the part of those who are opposed to prohibition in their own States.

Every State that wants to preserve personal liberty within its own borders upon the subject of drink should feel doubly and trebly bound to fight with all its strength a proposal which would not only impose prohibition upon its own people, but impose it through Federal coercion, impose it upon all other States regardless of their separate will, and impose it in a form that, humanly speaking, makes any reconsideration forever impossible.

During the agitation for national prohibition by Constitutional amendment carried on by the Anti-Saloon League, William H. Anderson, one of the foremost, and probably altogether the most energetic and effective of its directing heads, thus stated the position of that powerful organization:

The Anti-Saloon League is not asking any member of Congress to declare that he is in favor of national prohibition, but simply that he shall not become an avowed exponent and protector of the liquor traffic by refusing to vote to allow the people of the nation, by States, through their representatives, to determine this question in the manner provided therefor by the framers of the Constitution.

False as this view is, obviously as it is at variance with the intent of the Constitution and with any sound understanding of the responsibility resting upon Congress, there can be no doubt that it exercised a great influence among the members of that body.

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It chimed in only too well with the disposition, so widely prevalent, to vote on such an issue not in the way dictated by one's own conviction, but in the way that is supposed likely to incur the least odium in any important quarter. At least one of the speakers in the final debate avowed that he was simply passing the question on to the States. How many of the votes were cast in this spirit, it is impossible to say. But surely it is not extravagant to assume that more than nine of the 282 votes cast for the proposal may be thus accounted for; and a change of nine votes from yea to nay would have sufficed to defeat the amendment.

Neither Congress nor any State should shirk its responsibility; the very essence of the process of adopting a Constitutional amendment lies in its subjection to the *bona fide* judgment both of Congress and of the States—its ability to command the approval, first, of two-thirds of each house of Congress, and secondly, of the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States. The Anti-Saloon League endeavored—with how much success no one can tell—to take the life out of the first part of this requirement on the plea that only the second part ought to be considered as involving any real responsibility; let it not now be permitted, upon any plea whatsoever, to reduce the second part—the question of ratification by the States—to a similar condition of nervelessness. In every State in which there is any considerable opposition to this revolutionary, and yet irreversible, innovation, this unprecedented attempt to standardize the habits of life of all the people of a great nation, that opposition should be asserted with an energy and persistence commensurate with the importance of the issue.

It may perhaps be thought by some that the emphasis placed in this article upon the character of the coercion which this amendment proposes to put upon the States, the contrast between its nature and that of other provisions of the Constitution, is somewhat greater than the facts justify. If so, a little reflection will, I believe, suffice to remove that feeling.

The Fifteenth Amendment does forbid the denial by any State of the right of suffrage on the ground of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and the original instrument provides that no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts. But whatever objection may, from the standpoint of State autonomy, be

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made against either of these provisions, it is at least clear that their object is the preservation of rights regarded by its framers as fundamental. Their intent is, broadly speaking, of the same nature as that of the provision in the original instrument by which the United States is required to "guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government." Infinitely different from anything of this kind would be the imbedding in the Constitution of an act of legislative control over the mode of life which may be permitted to the inhabitants of the various States. Nothing in the least degree resembling such restraint is contained in any existing provision of the Constitution.

Finally, apart from all questions of self-government for the States, and all questions of personal liberty for the individual, the insertion of the prohibition amendment into the Constitution of the United States would constitute a deplorable degradation of its character. The Constitution is not perfect; it has been amended to its advantage, and will need to be amended in the future. But there is a noble simplicity about it, which is an incalculable factor in its strength. It does not undertake to lay down prescriptions about the multifarious matters which belong to the domain of ordinary legislation. Its injunctions, whether positive or negative, relate to fundamentals, and are the embodiment of broad and deep political convictions. To introduce into it the decision of a special question like that of the control of drink, however strong the wave of public feeling that may seem to be behind that decision, is to lower the level and weaken the authority of the whole instrument. The Constitution has often been criticized as being too difficult of amendment; the criticism will gain infinitely in force if instead of being, as it now is, simply an instrument for safeguarding the fundamentals of government in a Federal Republic, the Constitution is to become a recourse for those who, having at any given time gained the favor of the people for some alluring propaganda, seek to amalgamate their special project with the enduring structure of the great instrument which embodies the organic law of the nation.

THE TRUE TEMPERANCE ISSUE

By Henry McK. Harrison

I.

The question of the adoption of the national prohibition amendment is essentially a political issue. The door was opened for its submission to the various legislatures by continuous political pressure and by the employment of every device and trick known to the craft of politics. No one claims that the congressional majority secured the other day represents a proportional temperance sentiment any more than that the act of voting the District of Columbia dry indicates the personal attitude of the members of the Congress on the question of abstinence. No doubt some of these gentlemen are imbued with strong convictions and believe in prohibition as the chief means of social regeneration; and to hold such views and fight for them is of course honorable. But it is well known that not a few men become hydromaniacs through seeing with political eyes only, even as their prospective or actual constituencies desire them to see. Or, to use another figure, the cloak of prohibition is a garment that many serve admirably to hide other ambitions; it is a political symbol that has carried many aspirants far beyond their deserts and caused them to be forgiven many a shortcoming.

Just because of its political significance prohibition tends to obscure the real temperance issues. It is put up as the great moral question of the day before the American people, but moral questions are never settled by counting votes produced under the lash of political leaders. That method may be convenient for dodging the facts or to save a cumbersome inquiry about them. To most people it must seem passing strange that during all the years of agitation, the Congress has never taken the trouble to inform itself about the liquor question in all its bearings, but has been content to accept outside evidence. In all other countries where this momentous matter has come to the fore, it has been made

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the subject of intensive official study in all of its many relations; and legislative changes have been based upon the facts brought out. We have had a vast amount of experience in liquor license laws, but the Congress never took the trouble to ascertain for its own guidance how they work. Prohibition has been applied as a temperance expedient in many states, yet the Congress never probed its operations; that was left to private initiative.

Only two explanations of this supine attitude offer themselves: one is that our lawmakers have not been sufficiently interested to seek first-hand information or that in fact, with them the whole issue has been one of politics. Perhaps both motives are present in some instances. The discriminating reader will know how to judge for himself. Still more unaccountable is it that the Congress should so blindly refuse to consider the probable effect upon governmental institutions in general provided the result of submitting the national prohibition amendment to the states should result in its adoption. And that prohibition of the national variety would markedly affect our government is the plainest possible forecast. Those who rely upon national prohibition to work temperance miracles put their faith in the police force. If sumptuary legislation has demonstrated anything it is that it is not self-operative, but becomes a dead letter the moment the strong arm of the law is withdrawn. Now the real burden under national prohibition of keeping the country dry would inevitably fall upon the federal government. The state authorities have not been particularly happy so far as they have made any efforts of their own. Here would be an opportunity to shift the burden. For the condition to be faced is not of communities brimful of eagerness to stamp out violations of the law, but rather of many communities that either are indifferent or openly hostile to all that national prohibition would stand for. These would have to be dealt with by force and none other could be depended upon than that provided by the federal government. He must be blind indeed who cannot visualize the organization of large armies of special agents at an enormous expense whose only mission in life would be to spy out infractions of prohibition; and could it be called into existence and be maintained without enormously affecting our whole system of government? In some prohibition states people have already had a bitter

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taste of what it means to have questions of public policy revolve about the enforcement of prohibition, how the office of law-enforcing has become the most powerful one politically and how it has aroused antagonism and discontentment. What has happened locally is certain to be reflected nationally under the same conditions, namely, that the question of making prohibition effective would become pivotal in politics. Either that or a calm acceptance of flagrant violations with all their concomitant evils of corruption and a spreading alcoholism. The story of all this is as old as prohibition itself and as sure to be repeated; yes, even more so when the national article is in question, for it would be applied to populous centers that are strongly opposed to it. Of course, many "good people" will acquiesce just as they obey other laws; but great majorities at least would not be found amenable. For it should be remembered that the question is of a law which would make over age-long habits, racial customs, and undertakes to brand as wrong and unlawful an indulgence that the law has always protected within reasonable limits, and that in itself is neither criminal nor reprehensible.

The problem of enforcement people habitually make light of or ignore as if the probable effect of a law should never be considered until after it has been put on the statute books. Lest anyone should think that this argument is based solely upon theory it may be well to remind him that the Federal government through its appointed representatives has confessed that in so small a matter as trying to suppress illicit distillation in a few states in the South which are mostly under prohibition, its success has been indifferent or nil. The evidence is found in the last annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It should be explained that the Federal government for years has proceeded against illicit distillers by the aid of informers who were paid for information leading to the capture of illicit stills. This nefarious method has been abolished under recent *legislation*, but read this comment of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on the results: "The number of illicit distilleries reported for seizure during the year ended June 30, 1917, was 2,232, which shows a decrease of 1,054, when compared with the number reported during the previous year. This marked difference, amounting to nearly 34

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per cent., should not be attributed to a decrease in illicit distilling. It is rather due to the fact that information leading to the capture of illicit distilleries is no longer paid for by the Government; the result being that only voluntary information is now received from citizens interested in suppression of illicit distilling." In other words, without the assistance of paid spies, the government cannot stop the illegal production of spirits and the aid of citizens who are interested in the suppression of illicit distilling is not to be depended upon. Further commentary would be superfluous.

No, the prohibition ideal begotten of politics as exemplified by the recent act of Congress does not point the real temperance issue; it is an abortion. Coercion brought it into our world, through coercion we are all expected to become its godparents, and its reliance for life and vigor will ever be more coercion. One can put the situation differently and say that the Congress merely dodged the question or that it passed the buck to the states. But can even adroit politicians so easily rid themselves of responsibility? The Congress, by neglecting to make the momentous question of national prohibition the subject of a searching investigation in all its bearings, so that it might have a basis for intelligent action, not only attested to its own untrustworthiness as a social lawmaker, but by lightly passing the question over to the states violated one of the most sacred principles of democracy. For note, the ultimate adoption of the proposed prohibition amendment will not come squarely before the voters, but is to be decided by the different legislatures. It may be that in some instances legislatures will be chosen directly to decide upon this amendment, but in many other cases the men who will be called upon for this duty were not elected with regard to their opinion about it. In still other instances, it may be within the power of a few men to frame up the sort of action the legislatures under their influence shall take. In no case will the voters be asked to express their choice through a direct vote. The reason for this is fairly obvious: the professional prohibitionists do not trust the people who might give an adverse majority; but legislatures can be cajoled and there are a hundred tricks in the box of the juggling politician whereby the individual legislator can be reached. For this poor individual must come out in the open and be branded according to the stand

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he takes; and it has been written many times that in such instances the regard for political fortunes, business relations, etc., is frequently permitted to outweigh predilection and conviction. No persons have been quicker to realize this or show greater aptitude in making use of it than the professional prohibition leaders. And theirs is the tremendous advantage of always being able to dangle the so-called moral issue before the frightened legislator. Already the overture to the comedy of whipping legislatures into line for the national prohibition amendment is being played. No sooner had the Congress passed the Act for the submission of the amendment than its first notes were heard. It promises to be a harmonious composition, for its burden is that any game is fair so long as a legislature can be gained for the amendment and throughout, certain notes indicate that every effort must be made to prevent the dear public from taking a direct hand. Why otherwise the mad haste and the total disregard of whether legislatures have been chosen to pass upon this particular question?

Since the submission act was passed by the Congress the newspapers have teemed with articles, many of them apparently inspired, that purport to forecast the action by the various legislatures when the proposed amendment comes before them. It is evident that the process of polling the votes has already begun. The method by which majorities are to be won is clearly to be that ancient and disreputable weapon,—political pressure, and not convictions about the merits of the momentous question. For this particular legislative campaign has been barren of any discussion of the social, governmental and economic effect of national prohibition. This fact is not due to an abundance of straight thinking on the subject, to mature understanding roundabout in the population resulting from a sound education, and much less because the proposition in itself is so simple.

Let us rather say truthfully that the prohibition leaders, thanks to past experience, bank upon certain conditions in the country that are pretty evident to all observers. Among them are the following: 1. The great mass of the population which possess prohibition law generally remains inarticulate because it lacks both ability and opportunity to make itself heard. 2. The great numbers of men who disbelieve in national prohibition and have the

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ability to account for their convictions will keep silent, partly from that indolent submissiveness with which they generally accept the legislation handed out to them, but especially from fear of being taunted as spokesmen for the "liquor interests." 3. Since the question is not to be submitted directly to the voters, an educational campaign can be dispensed with and the whole effort centered upon reaching the legislatures through ordinary political channels. 4. War-time conditions give an opportunity for prohibitionists to appeal to the emotions, though the dangerous sophistry of their arguments appear clearly on examination. The danger of drawing attention from the main duty before the nation by arraiging state against state and factions within states against each other on the subject of prohibition weighs not at all with the persons who have but the one national aim of incorporating prohibition in the Federal Constitution. The press can be depended on to be largely neutral. It will, of course, print arguments pro and con, but as a whole it is not likely to take a very active part in the fight, for it does not court unpopularity with either side.

Under conditions like these the American people must await decision on one of the most far-reaching issues ever presented to it—an issue that affects not only economic relations (banking, industry, agriculture, etc.) and governmental policy, but private habits and customs.

Most ominous of all, however, is the travesty upon our principles of democratic rule, of state sovereignty, which under the national prohibition doctrine is to be supplanted by coercion. The procedure which will have to be followed is well enough known. Thirty-six state legislatures must be brought into line for the proposed amendment. Can it be said with certainty that if its adoption were submitted without pressure to popular vote that it would be accepted even by states now under their own prohibition laws? Recent elections in Iowa, which were adverse to the adoption of state constitutional prohibition, and that of Virginia, which resulted in the choice of a governor opposed to prohibition, give a sufficient answer. It is pure assumption, therefore, that states now under prohibition are necessarily in favor of the national amendment. Their whole attitude, particularly the wholesale toleration of the violation of prohibition, points in another direction. But the people

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are not to be asked for an expression of preference, so that legislatures representing the minority may override the popular will.

The situation is somewhat different when coercion is to be applied to states under license, for here majorities have never been given for prohibition, and the voters are not to be heard from directly. Thus, unless the legislatures of such states get a direct mandate from the electorate, the rankest coercion may be exercised. More than this, the wealthiest and most advanced states of the Union, which embrace most of the industries of the country and pay by far the largest share of the Federal taxes, are overwhelmingly opposed to prohibition. How shall they, with their huge urban aggregations, be won? Those that cannot be won are to be dragooned, that is the plan. In other words, the small states, with chiefly rural populations and forming a minority so far as the total number of inhabitants is concerned, are depended on to provide the necessary number of votes. For, in ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution, the votes of the different state legislatures are equal units, no matter how great the disparity of the populations they represent. Thus, Nevada, with scarce 100,000 inhabitants, will have equal weight in the decision with New York, which has one hundred times the population. Or to state it differently, a situation may arise in which thirty-six legislatures representing less than one-half of the population may impose their will on twelve states representing the majority.

How, under these circumstances, can the real temperance issues come to the fore, since all attention must be focused upon political expedients by which unwilling majorities can be coerced? Yet the plea is made that "the people should decide." This means, under the interpretation of the prohibition leaders, that the rural minorities are to say how the urban majorities shall live. For, of course, if the people were to decide in a proper sense, a referendum should be had to the whole country for the guidance of the state legislatures, and a referendum should have been held in advance of the recent action of Congress.

A more sinister aspect is that, under the prevailing method of juggling with our machinery of government, it would be an exceedingly difficult thing to repeal the proposed prohibition amendment if it should be adopted. In order to do so, it would be necessary

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to secure a two-thirds majority for repeal in both houses of Congress, as well as the consent of three-fourths of the state legislatures. But thirteen states—the very smallest and least important of them in point of population, wealth and general standing—would have the power, by refusing their assent, to make repeal impossible, no matter how insistent and sincere might be the demand for it throughout the other thirty-five states. We are asked to leave a governmental policy fraught with such incalculable consequences, reaching into the very depths of our political and social life, the well-spring of ceaseless strife and of corruption, to legislatures in the name of a public opinion which these legislatures cannot voice and may be prevented from voicing. If the situation were not so tremendously serious, it would be an almost humorous spectacle to witness a great country trying to amend its constitution by such uncouth means and without seeking a popular mandate.

Two important facts stand out from the above summary review. First, the Congress has never been concerned about temperance issues in the true sense, nor sought to inform itself, but while fathering certain measures that would facilitate state sumptuary legislation (for instance, in regard to the transportation of liquor in interstate commerce), it has dodged on the prohibition question, allowing itself to be persuaded to pass it over to the legislatures of the different states instead of to the people. Secondly, the sponsors for national prohibition are centering their efforts upon capturing the state legislatures,—a process which avoids distinctions as to temperance issues, does not require popular education, for they dare not trust to a decision by the people.

In an unconscious way, the Congress has pointed the real temperance issue, namely, by the act which gave the food authorities power to prohibit the production and importation of spirituous beverages during the period of the war, for it draws a clear cut and official distinction between fermented and distilled liquors as an article of human consumption. Although this legislation was intended primarily as a food conservation measure, it has unavoidably focused public attention upon the fundamental differences between the two kinds of beverages from a temperance point of view. The out and out prohibitionist, of course, vehemently denies any such distinction since alcohol in any form typifies to him the

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supreme evil of the world unless it be contained in patent medicines or in so-called temperance drinks. But for the first time it has been brought officially home to the every-day citizen that as between whiskey and beer the tremendous difference is that the distilled alcohol is the source and perpetuator of alcoholism, while fermented beverages, as the French say, are "hygienic" drinks which, as substitutes for whiskey, have proved themselves a most effective weapon against inebriety. Perhaps the Congress did not really intend to give fermented liquors a status quite apart from that of the distilled. Heretofore the Federal government, by declaring every beverage containing more than one-half per cent. of alcohol subject to taxation, has confused the definition of intoxicants and made practically impossible the substitution of the lighter for the more alcoholic drinks. To be sure, in levying taxes on the usual alcoholic drinks, the Federal government has made a distinction as to kind between the distilled and fermented liquors, but solely for the purpose of revenue, and based the taxes upon the amount that the production will stand. The idea of employing the tax-levying power to discourage the use of distilled liquors as the real generators of alcoholism has been foreign to our Federal legislation.

Now the accident of war has brought about a sudden shift of position. One may perhaps doubt that the demands for food conservation made it imperative to snuff out the production of distilled liquors. But here was an opportunity to strike at the potent source of drunkenness, and by striking at it, no matter what the supreme motive may have been, Federal legislation has for all time acknowledged the basic distinction between the two kinds of beverages. The fact that the members of the Congress did not act upon the question directly is unimportant, for the stand taken by the food authorities was clearly anticipated. On the other hand, the permission to continue the production of fermented beverages must be construed not only as an acknowledgment of the safe quality of these beverages from a temperance point of view, but by implication the idea of total war prohibition is thereby condemned as impractical, unwise and likely to give rise to troubles that must be avoided. That despite the stand taken by the Federal authorities in control of the food situation the Congress should be willing to precipitate the question of enactment of national prohibition is a phenomenon

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that is capable of but one explanation—the exigencies of politics. Of course the distinction alluded to above between fermented and distilled liquors is no new discovery. It has long been recognized by scientists that physiologically there is a wide gulf between the possible injury from the ordinary use of pure light beers and the indubitable damage to the individual as well as to society from a habitual indulgence in distilled spirits. The recent Alcohol Commission of Norway says on this point:

“At the outset it must be conceded that the danger to Society from alcoholic drinks differs utterly according as their alcoholic strength is large or small. Furthermore, it seems clear that while the strongest of them—that is, whiskey,—must be subjected to particularly severe regulation, the opposite is true of the weakest drinks of this sort. Quite on the contrary, the latter should be subjected to lenient regulations, since the increasing extension of their use will serve to replace the stronger beverages, and therefore, in the opinion of the majority, represents an essential means in the warfare against the abuse of alcoholic beverages.”

This view has obtained recognition in the laws, not only of Norway but of Sweden and Denmark, where beers containing 2.25 weight (equalling 2.8 volume per cent. of alcohol) are exempted from taxes. The result has been greatly to stimulate their production and gradual substitution for stronger alcoholic drinks. In Norway malt beverages for the purposes of taxation are divided into three classes, the lightest being exempt from imposts and the others taxed in proportion to their alcoholic strength, with a limit of five and one-half per cent. above which no beers may be manufactured.

Indeed, this distinction between fermented and distilled liquors underlies the whole of the recent liquor legislation of the Scandinavian countries which, especially in Norway and Sweden, has resulted in a remarkable diminution of the total amount of alcohol consumed by the population. The so-called Company system which prevails in both countries was wisely directed against the private sale of distilled liquors. Certain opponents of this system predicted as the result of it a tremendous stimulation of the sale of beer. But the fear that beer thus would prove a new source of alcoholism has not been realized. At the end of 1913 the quantity

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of beer consumed per inhabitant in Norway was 21.1 liters or almost precisely the same amount that was consumed thirty-seven years earlier when the Company system was in its infancy. Moreover, during the decade 1891-1900 the consumption of beer in that country averaged considerably higher than during the decade from 1904 to 1913. In other words, the contention that restrictions placed upon distilled beers would be met by an inordinate consumption of beer has proved to be groundless. In Sweden similar results have been obtained, that is, the monopoly of the sale of spirits at first caused a rise in the consumption of beer which, however, of late years has remained stationary.

In Denmark, where the Company system has not yet obtained a footing, legislation in conformity with that of the other Scandinavian countries has taken cognizance of the distinction between fermented and distilled liquors, and makes particular effort to substitute the former by methods of taxation. At one time the manufacturers of beer in Denmark protested against the innovation of tax-free beer, declaring it to be a ruinous experiment and maintaining that wholesome beer under 2.25 per cent. of alcohol could not be produced; but experience has proved them wholly wrong. It is interesting in this connection to observe that even the prohibitionists represented on the above mentioned Norwegian Alcohol Commission conceded the wisdom of freeing the lightest malt beverages from taxes, but would limit the exemption to those not exceeding two per cent. in volume of alcohol. The concensus of opinion, therefore, in these enlightened countries is that certain malt drinks must be regarded as non-intoxicants and should be dealt with accordingly. Besides, the direct implication on the part of even theoretical prohibitionists in Scandinavia is that from a temperance point of view fermented and distilled liquors should be treated separately. In short, one may say that the basis of legislation in these countries is to substitute the lighter for the more alcoholic beverages as a *means of temperance*; and there lies the real temperance issue of the present time.

Law makers in other countries have recently given this point of view recognition if somewhat tardily. In Great Britain various measures have been resorted to for the prevention of the liberal use of distilled liquors during the war. Indeed, their production

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has largely been stopped and their sale curtailed in different ways. As a war measure and for purposes of conserving grain, the production of beers has also been curtailed; but in this direction the Government discovered that it had gone a little too far and was obliged last year to increase its output of beers, recognizing that the public demand could not be ignored, and having apparently given up permanently the much clamored for project of war prohibition.

France has likewise taken drastic measures against the indiscriminate production and sale of distilled beverages. The latest plan submitted contemplates the complete monopoly at least of the production of distilled liquors. The political temperance agitators have seized upon the moment of the war to clamor for far more drastic measures than this. But reasonable leaders of the temperance movement like M. Reinach, not only recognize that the French people are unlikely to surrender freedom of action to legislation but are willing to concede the material difference between distilled and fermented drinks as an article of consumption. Thus in all legislation seriously proposed by the Government exceptions are made in the case of light wines and beer which always have been and are now in France recognized as hygienic drinks.

In Switzerland the establishment of the monopoly of the manufacture of spirits and the strict supervision of their sale by the Government, while beer and wine pass under ordinary license regulations, is another definite recognition that the two kinds of liquors do not belong in the same category, and that both as a temperance and fiscal measure they must be treated from different points of view.

Even in Russia during the frenzy for prohibition which obtained at the time the Vodka monopoly was abolished, legislators soon realized the necessity of providing some substitute for distilled drinks and permitted municipalities to decide for themselves whether or not beer and wine should be included under the ban. As a matter of fact wine, particularly that of native production, was not outlawed. What the conditions will be with respect to temperance legislation in Russia when it emerges from the present chaos cannot be predicted, but at least so far that country has fallen into line with other intelligent communities in regarding distilled liquors as quite apart from all others.

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Italy which is par excellence a wine producing country has been forced to take severe legislative steps to prevent harm from coming to the population through an abuse of distilled spirits in certain of its larger municipalities. At the same time Italian legislation does not even suggest the replacement of restrictions upon the everyday use of wholesome native wines which are the habitual drink even of the poor.

Thanks to a false temperance doctrine, the United States is the only country in which legislation habitually places all alcoholic drinks on a par with regard to their assumed injurious effects and takes measures accordingly. In their misdirected zeal some States go so far as to condemn all malt brewed drinks, "whether intoxicating or not;" and State courts uphold the view that "a beverage containing alcohol is an intoxicant, regardless of whether the amount of alcohol contained in it is or is not of itself intoxicating." In other words, the assumption of our legislation is that there cannot be any proper substitute for intoxicating liquor regardless of its percentage of alcohol, or even when it has no trace of alcohol so long as it bears the name of beer. The singular theory appears to be that even absolutely harmless drinks must needs create an appetite for alcohol provided the name they bear suggests any relationship to beverages containing even a trace of alcohol.

Meanwhile the prohibition leaders of these United States are exceedingly occupied in proving that excessive drunkenness is directly due to beer drinking and fall back upon the simple allegations in regard to British conditions in particular. Whence they derive the proof except from diseased imaginations, goodness knows. Army authorities as well as civil authorities deny the impeachment without qualification; and there are no facts in regard to the sale of intoxicants of various kinds which bear out the assumptions. Statistically there is no proof, but assertion serves as well as evidence when the motto is followed that everything is permissible so it helps the "holy cause." In a campaign for national prohibition it would of course be fatal to admit the harmlessness of beverages of a very light alcoholic content. But in spite of their violent and extreme attitude, there is the real temperance issue; the substitution of fermented liquors for the distilled as a means of sobriety. Since national prohibition, should it be enacted, is predestined to become a

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dead letter, common honesty, if not a great zeal to promote temperance, demands that the people take a stand on this issue. The Federal government has paved the way; and there is no apparent desire that the country return to a whiskey basis. It remains for the states to enact suitable legislation which will take the whole question out of party and prohibition politics. Other countries have set the example. Is the United States alone so benighted that it prefers hypocrisy, violation of law, and corruption, to a straightforward and proven means of making the world sober?

SHALL WE HAVE PROHIBITION?

Cleveland Moffet in McClure's Magazine for December, 1917

In my bohemian period about twenty years ago, I knew many heavy drinkers and, on going over their names recently, with a friend, we found that out of twenty-five whom we recalled (several of them men of promise), no less than twenty-one are in their graves—most of them under fifty!

I know a New York doctor connected with a great hospital who has had much experience with heavy drinkers and has studied or attended many men, who for years have consumed as much as a quart of alcohol a day. He knew one such case where the man lived to be sixty-five years old, but here, as in the other cases, he is positive that heavy drinking has caused a notable shortening of life.

"I should say that heavy drinkers take at least eight or ten years off their lives by this indulgence," he assured me.

If anyone doubts that a small quantity of alcohol can dull the brain let him try the military aviation test (standing on one foot with the eyes closed), first when his head is perfectly clear and then after he has taken a single cocktail or even a single glass of beer. The difference in balancing power will be noticeable and, while it is true that many men entirely sober are unable to hold this unstable pose for the requisite two minutes, yet they certainly will hold it longer sober than when they have been drinking. I tried this experiment one night on a group of convivial New Yorkers, with amusing results.

How strangely compelling is this alcohol habit!

I have a friend, a man of fifty, kind, intelligent, fairly industrious, who is not happy unless he spends his evenings in one particular corner of a bohemian café, where he drinks a mellowing amount of Irish whiskey and then a little more. One particular brand of Irish whiskey! For twenty years he has done this, leaving his comfortable home and family at about ten o'clock, riding several miles in the elevated to reach this café, sitting there for a

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couple of hours over his whiskey and then riding home again at one in the morning with brain pleasantly befuddled.

"What a lot of time you have wasted at the drinking game," I said to him once.

"A man must get some pleasure out of life," he answered.

"Don't you realize that whiskey has injured your health?"

"Sure it has."

"Shortened your life?"

"No doubt of it. I'm about through now."

Then he made a surprising statement in reply to my question whether, if he had his life to live over again, he would cut out whiskey.

"No, sir. I would live the same way. I would drink just as much. I have not made a success of my life, I'm not rich, but I've had a million times more fun *with* the whiskey than I could possibly have had without it."

Almost defiantly he said this and wanted to believe it, but, in his heart he knew it was not true. A man does not talk of killing himself (as he has more than once) who considers his life very desirable.

I know a talented and entertaining drunkard (but for this vice he would be a distinguished artist) who made himself so objectionable through alcoholic excesses in a certain New York night restaurant that the proprietor finally instructed the waiters to serve him only soft drinks. In vain the man protested, in vain he tried to bribe attendants with large tips; the order was absolute and he found himself forced either to spend abstemious evenings in his favorite resort or to seek a different recreation ground, which he could not bring himself to do.

So he announced his submission and began to order harmless mineral waters. A bottle of White Rock! A bottle of Vichy Celestin! The management was delighted. His friends were amazed.

Then a singular thing happened. It was observed that this artist, after an exemplary period, began to get drunk as before, in his familiar corner, although he entered the restaurant perfectly sober and ordered nothing but mineral waters. How was this possible?

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"Look at him!" exclaimed the proprietor in despair one evening to another customer. "He's as drunk as a boiled owl and yet he has had nothing but Vichy Celestin. I wish you would see what's up."

The customer, puzzled himself, went over and joined in conversation with the artist who presently explained the mystery by producing from his coat pocket, with a wink, a small bottle of *pure alcohol*, from which he slyly poured a generous portion into his glass of mineral water! The color was the same but the effect was very different!

There are men so madly possessed by love of whiskey that they will pour it on their food, rub it in their hair, bathe in it, sleep in it, die in it.

I have heard of drinking men, whose desire for stimulation becomes so frantic, when they are deprived of liquor, that they will drink Cologne water, furniture polish, red ink—anything with alcohol in it.

I know of a jeweler, who, regretting his drunken tendencies, finally had a shop arranged in his home so that he might have the benefit of his wife's encouragement. For a few weeks all went well; then the wife was surprised to discover that her husband was getting drunk as usual, although, as she supposed, he had no access to liquor. An investigation showed that the desperate man had finally satisfied his craving by drinking alcohol from the jeweler's lamps! He died some time later in a home for inebriates.

Anyone familiar with modern life will call to mind similar cases of men and women in whom the whiskey craving is a danger to the individual and to society. Such persons care more for whiskey than for any other thing. They must have it either regularly every day (a quart or so) or periodically in sprees and "souses" which leave them shattered and degraded. Neither duty nor self-interest nor the prayers of friends avail to keep them from this destructive indulgence. For whiskey they give their fortunes, their talents, their lives. Why?

Why do men ruin themselves for whiskey? Disgrace and destroy themselves for whiskey? Why?

I recently put this question to the proprietor of New York's most famous all-night drinking place. For over forty years this

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man has studied the gilded Manhattan throngs; he has known the famous rounders, sports, drunkards and near-drunkards who have gaily and tempestuously fared up and down Broadway on pleasure bent, usually alcoholic pleasure.

One glance at this popular *restauranteur* showed that he had served the gods. Bacchus and Venus. Pleasant mannered, well-dressed, rich from his catering to pleasure-lovers; but his snow-white hair, his purple-red face with its ominous twitchings, told the story. Here was the type of prosperous high liver and generous drinker, whose end comes suddenly ten or fifteen years too soon. A good fellow! One of the old guard! With hardened arteries, high blood pressure and apoplectic expectations.

"Why do men drink to excess?" I asked him. He answered smiling, with a quotation from Carling, last of the Irish bards:

"Why, liquor of life, do I love you so?
When in all our encounters you've laid me low?"

"I think it's a mental weakness," he went on, "connected with a sort of alcoholic tendency, a physical craving."

"Are these inherited?"

"I don't think so. They are partly natural to each individual, partly acquired."

"What percentage of the men who come to your place drink to excess?"

"A smaller percentage than you would imagine—not one in ten. And there is much less drinking among men to-day than there was twenty years ago. Whiskey is going out of fashion. I think the out-of-door life that has come through golf, the automobile and the country club accounts for this change."

"Are women drinking less than twenty years ago?"

"No. What I said does not apply to American women. They are drinking more to-day than twenty years ago. Women take cocktails and highballs now as a matter of course and you will see women drinking with men when the men are not drinking. I mean respectable women."

"Do you think moderate drinking is harmful?"

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"I do not. I believe moderate drinkers live longer than total abstainers. Men who do not drink are pretty sure to have some other bad habit that is worse than drink."

This statement is quite inadequate, but I call attention to two significant points: first, that the American woman is drinking more to-day than she did twenty years ago. This is true; there is abundant evidence in support of it, the explanation being, I suppose, that the feminine emancipation movement, in its general conquest of things once forbidden, takes in the bad as well as the good. Thus, a few weeks ago a friend of mine went to a fashionable New York club where ladies are guests and saw a smartly dressed young woman come in and order *four cocktails in succession* while waiting for dinner!

Our *bon viveur* friend also says truthfully that whiskey drinking among us is going out of fashion. Thank God for that!

One has only to question any well-informed city-dweller past middle age to find evidence of this. Twenty years ago in the newspaper business, the average reporter was a regular whiskey drinker; so was the average editor, and many of these men, often the most talented, would get violently or helplessly drunk every month or two. This was regarded as a natural and inevitable part of newspaper existence and was not very seriously condemned. Now the average reporter or editor is a well-regulated, self-respecting citizen, who uses whiskey in great moderation, if at all.

Similarly among railroad men, whether highly or lowly placed, there has been a noticeable decrease in whiskey drinking and in drunkenness. In fact, if we observe average citizens, business men, club men, how rarely we come upon cases of drunkenness such as were common twenty years ago. This is the day of moderate drinking when, perhaps a majority of men say quite sincerely, "I would gladly cut out whiskey entirely, in favor of light wines and beers."

Even the purple bohemians, rebels against all restraint, are beginning to see light. How they raged and fumed, these alcoholic geniuses, when the war measure against all-night drinking places was announced in New York City. It was an outrage! A man might as well live in Siberia! And one fierce poet declared that he would leave America, he would renounce all allegiance to the

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Stars and Stripes if his sovereign right to get drunk when and where he pleased was interfered with.

Two months passed and I met this poet again, pale-faced, serious, no longer tumultuous.

"I've stopped drinking," he said.

"What? You? The joyous reveler?"

"I was full of uric acid."

"The great uncompromiser?"

"I couldn't do any work. Listen! It's a good thing. I know a dozen newspaper men who have cut out booze since Jack's place was closed after one. I hope they keep it closed."

"L'occasion fait le larron," says a wise French proverb. It is opportunity that makes the drunkard!

A New York State senator told me a story that illustrates this point. Some time ago he was crossing a dry state, North Dakota, in a private car well stocked with alcoholic drinks. An excise official who boarded the train was surprised when the senator offered him a cocktail.

"No!" said the official. "This is a dry state; it is against the law to have cocktails here."

"That's all right," laughed the senator; "I am on official business for the state of New York. This car is like an embassy in a foreign land, it is protected by the laws of New York State. When you sit here as my guest, you are literally in New York; therefore it is proper for you to have a cocktail."

This was preposterous reasoning, but the excise official did not know it and he finally took an old-fashioned whiskey cocktail, quite a stiff one, which the senator poured out.

"It's a year since I tasted liquor," said the North Dakota man, "and I journeyed to St. Paul to get it, six hundred miles." He added that he was now on his way to handle some sixty excise cases for the Government; which so amused the senator that he plied his new friend with cocktails until the custodian of North Dakota's morality had absorbed nearly a quart of four-star whiskey.

I see nothing amusing in this story and repeat it merely as indicating the power of temptation. Here was a man full of good intentions, who had been sober for a year and would have remained sober so long as whiskey was out of his reach, but who could not

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resist the temptation of a cocktail there before him, smiling in a glass; so he promptly got drunk. There are millions of men and women just like that.

"Lead us not into temptation!"

There is the soundest wisdom that has come upon this earth. No man can safely swim in Niagara river just above the falls, but any man may venture in a few miles up-stream!

I have said enough to prove that I realize the devilish temptations of alcoholism and I hope I realize my responsibility of the pen; nevertheless I must state my conviction that the United States will not for many years, if ever, have nation-wide prohibition (that really prohibits) against all alcoholic beverages. I believe, however, that the war has brought us to a state of mind where we are ready for nation-wide prohibition against whiskey and strong drink of the whiskey class—brandy, gin, and all liquors with a high alcoholic content. This is probably the best possible solution of the problem.

I can hear total abstinence advocates protesting that I cannot have received full enlightenment on the drink question or I could not take this compromise position. I would favor "bone-dry" prohibition, including the suppression of light wines and light beers.

In reply to which I say that I have read the full arraignment against alcohol in all its forms. I know that the drinking of parents weakens the vitality of children. I know that the child death-rate is heavier in drinking than in non-drinking families. I know that there are more consumptive and feeble-minded children in families of drinking parents than in others.

I know there is an intimate relation between drinking and immorality. In British reformatories it has been found that the immorality of forty per cent. of the women was due to drink. And in America, drink leads thousands of young women to immorality, especially through the influence of "Family Entrance" saloons.

I have seen the statement by a chaplain of a western State prison, who says:

"The experience of personal investigation has taught me that eighty-three per cent. of the men who come into our institution can trace their downfall either directly or indirectly to liquor; they were either moderate or excessive drinkers, they were either drinking

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or drunk when their crimes were committed, or their crimes were planned in saloons."

I know that drink lessens muscular efficiency, and increases fatigue. It impairs memory and mental efficiency. Drinkers have more sickness than abstainers, and they die earlier. Insurance statistics show that two or three times more drinkers than non-drinkers are cut off in the prime of life. Pneumonia, notably, reaps a much larger harvest among drinkers than among abstainers. Also much insanity results from drinking.

I know the huge economic waste that results from drinking. Over a hundred million bushels of edible grain are used every year in America in the manufacture of drink, without counting a hundred and fifty thousand gallons of molasses! All that taken from our food supply!

I know that the quantity of alcoholic drink manufactured in the United States amounts to 2,000,000,000 gallons a year and costs American people about \$1,600,000,000!

And I know that the two hundred thousand saloons in America if placed in a line would form a street five hundred miles long, lined with drinking places on both sides.

I know all this, and yet—

I am convinced that it is better for the United States to learn moderation in the use of light wines and beers than to attempt the impossible task of establishing a national régime of total abstinence.

There is an immense difference between light beers with an alcoholic content of from one to three per cent., plus a real food value, and distilled spirits with an alcoholic content of from thirty to sixty per cent. and no food value. A man may take at dinner a glass or two of light wine and water, the alcoholic content being only five or six per cent., with real benefit; whereas if he regularly takes two or three drinks of whiskey, the alcoholic content being fifty or sixty per cent., he will do himself harm.

It is strong drink of the whiskey class, not light wines and beers, that must be held responsible for evil alcoholic effects upon the individual and upon the nation, and if we can drive strong drink out of the land, we need not worry about anything else.

Speaking personally, on the principle that every normal man is like thousands of other men, I declare myself in favor of light

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wines and beers, knowing that I have never been harmed by my moderate use of these beverages, but have derived benefit and pleasure from them, and knowing that I was never intoxicated in my life; knowing also that with the passage of years I have experienced no desire either to consume increasing quantities of wine or beer or to substitute stronger liquors for these mild ones.

Let us not be cowards or bigots in these matters. Let us not even deny that whiskey has great value as an occasional medicine. I myself would not think of living in a house where there was not a flask of whiskey available for bodily emergencies. Whiskey should be sold, however, like morphine, on a doctor's prescription; *and in no other way!*

One of the most distinguished and wisest physicians in America, Dr. Abraham Jacobi, says: "Physicians have always found alcohol a valuable and indispensable remedy. . . . It makes your waning pulse return, your fainting attacks pass by, and your fatigued or exhausted muscles recover."

I know an artist of distinction, a man of lifelong sobriety and seriousness of purpose, who assures me that of recent years he has benefited greatly by taking a glass of hot toddy before retiring, and he maintains that persons, upward of fifty, even if they have been total abstainers thus far in life, will do well to begin taking a little daily stimulant.

This is in accord with the saying: "A man is a fool who takes alcohol before he is fifty or who fails to take it after he is fifty."

It is improbable that persons who have never formed the alcohol habit up to fifty will do themselves harm by taking a little after that age, and they may do themselves good. What America needs most in dealing with this alcohol question is common sense.

In his book, "Drink and Be Sober," Mr. Vance Thompson argues charmingly but unconvincingly that the moderate drinker is on the straight road to destruction and that those who cheer themselves in their daily pilgrimage with light wines and beers are inviting a lamentable end, in fact, are in peril of a drunkard's grave. In spite of his long residence in France, Mr. Thompson affirms that the French people have suffered immense harm through their supposed moderate drinking—wine and water at meals, beer at the cafés, comparatively little strong drink except among the laboring classes.

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I myself have lived for years in Paris and I totally disagree with this view. I know that statistics show a great increase in alcoholism in France during the decade preceding the war, but there are many ways of accounting for statistics. This increase in alcoholism may be due to economic causes, poverty, inadequate wages, dissatisfaction with life caused by lack of religious belief.

My observation was that the immense majority of middle-class Frenchmen and Frenchwomen drink light wines and beers all their lives without harm to themselves and without any tendency to drunkenness. They drink and are sober, they drink and keep well, they drink and achieve success in life, they drink and are kind, gay, industrious, economical; but they do not drink cocktails, gin rickies, highballs and other whiskey abominations such as poison America. The French people drink inexpensive white wine or red wine diluted with water (half and half) at their meals; they may take a mild appetizer like vermouth in a small glass (*one*, not two or three glasses) at five o'clock, and a beer or two (not six or eight beers) of an evening while chatting in a café or listening to music. So their ancestors have done for centuries, so their children will do, and no impartial observer can say that the great French nation, leader of the world in many arts, including that of living, is any the worse for this reasonable indulgence in a reasonable pleasure. On the contrary!

Reasonable indulgence! Reasonable pleasures! That is the point—what is reasonable?

I think we can answer this question very easily. Any pleasure or indulgence which does not harm others and does not interfere with a wise plan of life is reasonable and therefore permissible; and any pleasure or indulgence which does harm others and does interfere with a wise plan of life is not reasonable and not permissible. We know that certain cravings in certain individuals may become powerful enough to sweep aside the best resolutions, the noblest purposes. A man may be so possessed by the gambling passion, the sex passion, the drink passion that he is of no value to himself or to anyone else. He is unable to cultivate industry, thrift, honesty, reliability or any other virtue. He will break any promise, fail in any responsibility, spend his last dollar, betray his best friend and strip himself even of honor in order to gratify his desires.

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Such unfortunates should totally abstain from pleasures that thus accomplish their undoing, but this does not mean that *all* men are so weak that they can *never* enjoy these pleasures. For some persons—yes, total abstinence is necessary; there are men and women who should abstain from even the mildest wines and beers, just as there are men and women who should abstain from smoking because they are sure to go to excess (I myself am in the non-smoking class for that reason); but such persons are relatively few; the immense majority can use light wines and beers without injury and without progressing in the least on the road to drunkenness. They begin as temperate users of wines and beers and they end in the same way. They *never* develop any desire for strong drink. Witness the historic case of Cornaro, one of the wisest men who ever lived, who rounded out his hundred years of philosophic existence on an allowance of fourteen ounces of wine a day, neither more nor less.

Here is the testimony of M. Lausanne, editor of *Le Matin*, the great Paris newspaper:

"While you do not find in France more than one man in a thousand drinking absolutely no alcoholic stimulants, nine hundred out of a thousand never touch spirits. . . . French people, millions of them, take light wine, and to a less extent light beer all their lives, and drunkenness is unknown among them. . . . I do not see why I should give up the light wine that my nation has taken always, because some few people cannot let whiskey alone."

Perhaps the greatest temperance reform that can be accomplished in this country will come through the abolishment of the degrading American saloon with its demoralizing political influence and its hideous value as a recruiting agency for prostitution through its "Family Entrance" activities. Instead of saloons, let us have wholesome cafés where men can bring their wives and sweethearts for the enjoyment of mild drinks and reasonable pleasures, including music, without fear of contaminating influences.

"I wish the Mayor of New York, if he has the power, would order every bar and saloon in this city closed," said the French proprietor of an important New York hotel to me recently. "I would be the first to close my bar; in fact, I have at times closed it

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voluntarily—for example, when we had our big Defense parade and I saw that some of the soldiers were getting boisterous.”

“You favor cafés instead of bars?”

“Exactly; clean cafés such as exist all over Europe, attractive places with little tables, where people can sit down and spend an hour or two in a self-respecting way, where men and women can come for tea in the afternoon or to hear the music in the evening. Seventy-five per cent. of the harm done by drinking in America comes from the way drinking is done, from unattractive and corrupting saloon surroundings; in short, from the bar, where men drink whiskey hurriedly, standing up, instead of sipping coffee or beer in a rational way sitting down.”

What if our new national alcoholic laws should strictly prohibit whiskey and strong drink, but permit the making and selling of light wines and beers? It is certain that our whiskey drunkards would worry along somehow until they died. A whiskey drinker *can* become reconciled to beer and light wines, but not really to cold water. On the other hand, the younger generation, growing up with only beer and light wines at their disposal, would produce a comparatively small number of drunkards. It is *possible* for a man to get drunk on beer, but the danger is slight as compared with the danger of getting drunk on whiskey, especially when the drinking is done in well-conducted beer gardens or cafés.

Even opponents of beer and light wines might admit the practical wisdom of permitting these less harmful beverages, say for a generation after the suppression of whiskey—that is, until the whiskey craving has died out, at which time it would be much easier to introduce complete prohibition, if that should seem desirable.

But I do not believe that this will ever be either desirable or possible.

Leaving aside all other considerations, there are practical reasons why it will be impossible for us to abolish all forms of alcoholic drinking. The strength of this alcoholic desire is too great and too widespread, the resistance of human nature is too stubborn, the methods of illicit distilling are too well known and too easy.

If laws were enacted for complete prohibition, within six months they would be dead-letter laws; or if by some miracle they became

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effective, the result would be a startling increase in graver crimes than drunkenness, notably an increase in the use of cocaine and other devilish drugs; for the truth is, men must have a certain stimulation to make life endurable, only it need not be a harmful stimulation.

Just a word now in explanation of the alcoholic craving; I mean the steady, daily craving (periodic drinking is a separate problem), for if we can understand this craving we shall know better how to deal with the evils of alcoholism. It appears that regular heavy drinkers drink to be lifted out of themselves; they drink because they are not satisfied with their own personality, as they have made it or inherited it or as life has made it for them. They long to escape from themselves, they long for a different personality and they get this, or think they get it, in the condition of brain ecstasy that results from alcoholic stimulation.

Ecstasy out of a bottle, ecstasy created by poison! Precisely! Wherever men have not learned to get their ecstasy in some better way they get it this way. The fundamental need of ecstasy appears in all human activities, in religious revivals, accompanied by music (which has hypnotic value), in political parades with brass bands, in grand opera, in college, societies and all gatherings where there is singing.

Some men find their ecstasy in the pursuit of an ambition; others in the love of a woman, or the love of many women, as when passion is indulged; others in gambling or speculation; a few lift themselves to ecstatic heights by self-sacrifice; immense numbers know only the ecstasy of strong drink or drugs.

After all, the burden of life is heavy; the mere carrying about of body and brain wearies the soul of man. Think what this body is, with its central power-house in the skull, its intricate railroad system of blood vessels, its telegraph system of nerves and its scores of organs like so many laboratories or factories, all working ceaselessly night and day at their various complicated operations. What wonder that the pressure of all this has from the dawn of time driven men to find temporary relief in narcotics and stimulants?

There is no release from this drink slavery but through education and an effort of the developed will; without these all cures are

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in vain. Somehow each individual must understand his own case and assert his own will before the alcoholic tyrant can be laid low. Often this power of will is aroused through religion. I know several cases where men have been changed from drunken wrecks to self-respecting and successful citizens by Christian Science. I know a clergyman who has reclaimed many drunkards, men and women, by the combined power of hypnotism and prayer. He maintains what he calls a Chapel for Sick Souls where he ministers strangely and effectively to victims of alcohol.

"I want you to relax entirely," he says to a patient, seated comfortably in a massive chair. "Close your eyes, fix your thoughts upon a beautiful light, a kindly ball of fire that is descending upon you to help you. Now it touches your forehead, it enters into you, it spreads itself and pours itself all over you and through you, bringing you strength to resist and do right. You will have no more desire for drink, no more desire for drink! No more desire for drink! The very thought of drink will be abhorrent to you. You will find it easy not to drink. You will experience only joy in not drinking." And so on.

This suggestive treatment is given to patients who have been brought to the hypnotic borderland. They are not entirely unconscious, but they are so passive, so non-resisting, that strength floods into them, their dormant soul-force is awakened and those who sincerely co-operate in these ministrations are freed from their alcoholic craving and are changed back into sober men and women.

The Press on National Prohibition

Appended will be found editorial excerpts from leading newspapers and magazines of the United States, commenting upon the pending National Prohibition Amendment to the Federal Constitution:

DEMOCRACY BETRAYED BY THE SOUTH

World, New York, December 23, 1917

Section 2 of Article XIV of the Constitution of the United States provides that:

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State or the members of the Legislature thereof is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

This provision of the Constitution, together with the Fifteenth Amendment, declaring that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of "race, color or previous conditions of servitude," has been nullified since the Hayes Administration withdrew the Federal troops from the Southern States.

For forty years the right of negro citizens to vote in the South has been persistently denied and the penalties provided by the Constitution have never been enforced. No Southern State has ever suffered a reduction in its representation through its refusal to

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permit negroes to vote, although the provision of the Constitution is mandatory upon Congress.

This over-representation which the South has held for more than a generation it owes to the Northern Democrats who have protected the Southern States from a punishment which Democrats in general have deemed a gross infringement upon the sovereign right of every State to regulate its own life and its own affairs. But the Southern States are now preparing to acquiesce in such infringement and to nullify the principle of local self-government to which the Democratic party has tenaciously adhered since the time of Jefferson. Their Senators and Representatives in Congress have already voted for such nullification in the resolution submitting to the Legislatures of the several States the prohibition amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and practically all of the Southern Legislatures are expected to ratify it.

Without the votes of the Southern Senators and Representatives this resolution could not have been submitted; without the votes of the Southern Legislatures the amendment cannot be adopted. Nation-wide prohibition, if it comes, will be imposed by States which have turned their backs as squarely upon their ancient principles of government as the Russian Bolsheviks have turned their backs upon the obligations of democracy.

When that day arrives the South can expect no more help from Northern Democrats in resisting the enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. The cry, "No Force Bill! No Negro Domination!" will fall upon deaf ears. If the South is determined to have a centralized government that regulates the personal habits of the American people, it must accept a centralized government that regulates negro franchise and all that pertains thereto.

Before many years have passed the inevitable swing of the political pendulum will bring about a Republican Congress—a Congress that is Republican both in the House and the Senate. When that Congress convenes it is certain that another attempt will be made to reduce the representation in the South. Southern domination of the present Congress has not been agreeable to anybody in the North, Democrat or Republican. Men like Claude Kitchin have been treating the rest of the country like a conquered prov-

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ince, imposing outrageous burdens of taxation and giving as little as possible in return. The price of wheat for the Northern farmer is fixed by due process of law, but the Southern farmer is allowed to charge for his cotton all that the traffic will bear and is demanding more. All those chickens will come home to roost some day.

Nobody can object to the Southern States imposing the most drastic prohibitory laws upon themselves, but when they undertake to rule New York and Pennsylvania and Massachusetts and say what the people of those States may eat and drink, then the Southern Democrats have again cut themselves off from the body of Northern Democrats as effectually as they did in 1860 when they demanded that the Northern Democracy must abjectly surrender to their views of the institution of human slavery. Northern Democrats will no sooner think of surrendering on the issue of personal liberty than on the issue of slavery.

If the South is determined to go ahead with this insensate policy—if this new sectionalism of prohibition is to be imposed upon Northern and Eastern States by the South and West, then the Southern Democrats will have again taken themselves out of the Democratic Party and must abide by the consequences, whatever these may be.

PROHIBITION RESOLUTION PASSES HOUSE

Times, Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1917

With the action of the House yesterday, the resolution for a prohibition amendment to the National Constitution is through Congress, with the exception of settling whether the period allowed for its submission to the States shall be six years or seven. The arguments against making this issue a Constitutional question lose no fraction of their validity, but are rather emphasized by the putting up of the prohibition subject to the country at this time. No principle rests on more solid foundations, none has a stronger weight of authority back of it than the principle that the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors are matters to be decided by State and local legislation. Then there is the further principle, and a very important one it is, that the Federal Constitution was never intended as a field for legislation relating to the personal habits of the people. Furthermore, to bring prohibition to the front as a national issue, tends to divide the

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activities of the people in wartime, giving, as it does, nation-wide scope to an issue which has always been marked by very sharp divisions of opinion. All these considerations are serious, and they become extremely so in a war crisis like the present.

LET THE PEOPLE DECIDE

Post, Houston, Tex., Dec. 23, 1917

The suggestion of Representative Tillotson that the question of the ratification of the Federal prohibition amendment be submitted to the people at the July primaries ought to be adopted and acted upon. And the legislature should not vote upon the question until the people, after due consideration, have indicated their will.

It may be that a large number of people are so fixed in their antipathy to the liquor traffic they are willing to ignore the principle involved in this proposed amendment.

Of course, the question of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor is involved, but to the *Post's* mind that question is of secondary import.

The question of home rule, which is the main question as the *Post* sees it, is vital.

The proposal is revolutionary.

It will, if ratified, change the whole character of our government.

It will pave the way to such changes in our system of government that all the safeguards of the past will be abolished and ultimately destroyed.

Such a far-reaching step should never be permitted to be taken by a legislature until so directed by the people themselves.

No legislator ought to wish to assume without direction such a responsibility.

This question does not involve the matter of prohibition for Texas. The people of Texas know they can have bone-dry prohibition when they want it, and the indications are that they do not want it.

But are the people of Texas ready to say: "We want the power to force prohibition upon distant States with whose domestic affairs we have no concern; and we are willing for distant States to have the power to force upon us things we may not want."

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If the people of Texas are willing to go that far, then they can tell the legislature to proceed, but the legislature should not wish to take the responsibility of voting to change the whole character of this government until instructed to do so by the people.

Let the democratic primaries in July decide where the people of Texas stand.

If the "Union of Indestructible States" has outlived its usefulness, let the people so declare and proceed to change their government to a Union of Destroyed States.

It is an anomalous condition, however. Here is our country fighting in France to make the world safe for democracy and simultaneously behind the lines proceeding to strike down one of the fundamentals of democracy—the Right of Home Rule.

Of course, the mind that can see nothing in this issue but whiskey will object even to the people voting on it.

But there are prohibitionists—thousands of them in the South—who can see the real question.

In return for the privilege of writing a prohibition law for Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, will Mississippi consent for Pennsylvania and Massachusetts to write an election law for her own government?

GIVE THE PEOPLE THEIR RIGHTS

Herald, New York, Jan. 4, 1918

From Albany there comes report of determination on the part of somebody to force a vote at this session of the Legislature upon ratification of the prohibition amendment. Whether, as intimated, personal politics plays a part in this movement or does not, it is one that should be dropped immediately.

There can be no warrant for an attempt to take snap judgment upon this or any other proposal to amend the Constitution of the United States. There is less than no warrant for attempting to commit this State to prohibition before the people of the State have had opportunity to express their will.

The issue involved in this proposed amendment to the constitution is one that should not be forced at a time when the country is at war—when the minds of the people are directed, and properly

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directed, to the problems that war has brought. From the great, the overshadowing, cause in which the United States is enlisted, the minds of the people should not be distracted under any pretext.

After this war is ended there will be ample opportunity to submit the prohibition question to the people of New York. Any politician who, from selfish or other motive, lends himself to snap judgment methods and tries to deprive the people of their right to pass upon this question on its merits will earn their eternal condemnation.

A GRAVE BLUNDER

Globe-Democrat, St. Louis, Dec. 19, 1917

Whether the proposed federal prohibitory amendment wins or fails, whether it would be just or not, and whether it would work well or ill, Congress has committed the gravest blunder of the war by flinging this vexatious question out to sow discord among the people, who have been showing a greater spirit of unity than has ever before been evident in the United States. Members of Congress doubtless sought personal peace and comfort at Washington, but they procure it by distracting attention from the supreme immediate question of the world, the winning of the war, in every debatable legislative and state senatorial district in the Union. Such as have labored for the concentration of every ounce of energy, the devotion of every citizen's time, thought and means to preparation for and prosecution of the war, and the postponement of every thought of party advantage and every attempt to solve domestic problems until the end of the war, must view the action of Congress with distress.

The injection of this most bitterly controverted of all questions into the life of America at this critical time is without defense. It is not a war measure. Its most optimistic advocate predicts that it can be ratified in three years and, under its terms, it does not become effective until a year after its ratification. Congress gave the president general control of the liquor question during the war. If he needed more specific power it could have been easily granted. Already the manufacture and importation of ardent spirits are forbidden and the alcoholic content of beer has been reduced. If absolute prohibition were deemed an essential war measure, not by

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the prohibitionists but by the presidential appointees dealing with all the complex elements of the war, it could have been enacted. This would not have stirred the resentment of anti-prohibitionists as will this mid-war attempt to pass on the permanent post-bellum policy toward the oldest question with which humanity has to deal.

There is no excuse for dry states urging emergency action, as the state's right absolutely to prohibit even the possession of intoxicants has been declared, and all the resources of the treasury are available for preventing any person using interstate commerce to take or send intoxicants into dry territory. This fact will embitter the contest. If we may adhere to the theory that knowledge of the fundamentals of human nature should be possessed by statesmen, the members of Congress who voted to propose the amendment at this time may be acquitted of any claims to such classification.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT

Sun, Lowell, Mass., Dec. 20, 1917

In the first place this method of encroaching upon the rights of the states by a centralized authority is undemocratic and a violation of the principle of home rule for which the democratic party has always strenuously contended. Yet strange to say, more democrats than republicans voted for this amendment in the national house, thereby showing tendencies to centralization that were formerly almost entirely confined to the republican party. But in this they did not represent sound democratic principles.

In order to adopt the prohibition amendment, it will be necessary to have the legislatures of three-fourths of the states ratify the measure. At the last national election the number of prohibition states was brought up to 23. It is assumed that these will favor the amendment, although it would be quite reasonable and logical for any such state to oppose the change on the ground that it is able to manage its own affairs and unwilling to relinquish any part of its sovereign rights.

But assuming that the amendment be ratified as provided for by Congress, it may so happen that the population of the thirty-six ratifying states may be much less than that of the twelve states that

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opposed the amendment or that took no action in reference thereto. Thus the minority would rule the majority.

The more populous states such as New York, Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania would be most likely to oppose prohibition in any form and particularly as an amendment to the constitution. But how could the law be enforced?

THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

Evening Transcript, Boston, Dec. 18, 1917

If ratified, it will go farther than any constitutional amendment heretofore adopted to set the national power definitively above the power of the State. All previous amendments to the constitution have dealt with such regulations of the relations between State and nation as are implied in the terms of the original organic law—questions of the franchise, and of the balance of power between State and nation. The present amendment goes into the local and domestic life of the people. It is sumptuary, or regulative of habit and expenditure. It is not too much to say that it is revolutionary. Nor is its character in this respect altered by the section which the articles of amendment contains providing that “the Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.” If the State has no power to nullify the amendment—if its concurrent power is limited only to its enforcement, when all the machinery of enforcement is already in the hands of the National Government—the power which may be supposed to be reserved to the State by this section is practically nil.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION NOW UP TO THE STATES

Union, Springfield, Mass., Dec. 19, 1917

If the States that are at present “bone dry,” or about to enter that Sahara, vote to ratify the amendment there will still be need of nine other States to secure its adoption. Some of the prohibition States were made such by statutory enactment, and it is problematical what verdict they will record on the proposed Federal amendment. In certain other States where prohibition was written

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into their constitutions the result was achieved only after a bitter struggle, and by slender majorities. It is therefore a mere assumption that all the twenty-seven prohibition States will be for national prohibition, and that it is only necessary to pick up nine States from those now under local option laws. Most of the figuring, however, will be done on the basis that the twenty-seven dry States will stay put, and the efforts of those most keen for a "dry" nation will be centered on the "wet" States regarded as most likely to be brought into line.

NEW JERSEY PROHIBITION REFERENDUM

Journal, Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 19, 1917

If the Legislature this winter should decide not to take up the Federal amendment, there is a home rule plan that might be adopted by the men in Trenton in connection with the solution of the prohibition problem, as far as this State is concerned. The legislators, who are clothed by the United States Constitution with full powers to act on the Federal amendment without further action by the people, may decide that it would be well to let the people of New Jersey speak on the subject before ratifying the amendment.

REFER THEM TO PEOPLE

Eagle, Wichita, Kansas, Dec. 15, 1917

Two great changes in American fundamental law are to come before Congress this winter, amendments to the constitution providing for national woman suffrage and national prohibition. The vote in Congress on these two measures will show just how much devotion to democracy there is in that body. All that Congress can do in regard to the two measures is to refer them to the people, or refuse such reference.

If a man believes in democracy, whether he opposes these two specific measures or not, how can he refuse to permit the people the final decision? If democracy means anything, it means the right of a majority of the people to decide all such questions. Congressmen who vote against the reference to the people of the woman suffrage and prohibition measures will be voting, not so much against those bills, as against that very democracy for which America is now at war.

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THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

Public Ledger, Phila., Pa., Dec. 20, 1917.

But the regulation of the habits of the people is essentially, under our form of government, a function of the States. If it is logical for the Federal Government to interpose to forbid the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors, there is no limit to which that power may not be extended. And the process will utterly destroy the fundamental principle—of a federation of sovereign States—on which the National Government is based. For by the operation of such an amendment a rule of life may be forced upon a State against its will and by the action of States representing a minority of the people.

Aside from the constitutional aspects of the question, the mischievous results would be to establish prohibition in communities which are not ready for the change, where the weight of public opinion is in opposition to the enforcement of such a law. It is hardly necessary to point out the evils of such a condition, the damaging effect of a widely prevalent disrespect for law. It is not as if the cause of prohibition by State enactment was a laggard one. It has made amazing progress in the United States, and an ever-increasing number of communities are accepting some form or other of regulation or restriction of the traffic in liquors. But by the ratification of a Federal amendment it is put in the power of some of the States to decree laws for others in which the popular sentiment is adverse.

A SIDE ISSUE

Record, Phila., Pa., Dec. 21, 1917

A side issue has been introduced by Congress in proposing the prohibition amendment which may easily become the main issue when the proposal comes up in the States for ratification. The amendment would give Congress power to enforce the prohibition of the manufacture of intoxicants within the States concurrently with the respective Legislatures of the latter. The exclusive right to regulate their domestic relations has always been jealously guarded by the States. The innovation proposed would be revolutionary, and

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it would not be surprising if it should become a main consideration in the discussions on the amendment.

PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

Argus, Albany, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1917

While the two great political parties cheerfully enter into a truce over their contentions until the great task of winning the war is accomplished, and while a similar disposition pervades in most instances, as in the case of capital and labor, where the weakening effects of antagonisms is to be feared, it is a pity that the prohibition extremists succeeded in the House yesterday in projecting a fresh cause of distraction and controversy upon the country by adopting with 282 to 128, or nine more than the required two-thirds, the resolution for submission to the States a constitutional amendment for nation-wide prohibition. * * *

It only introduces a bitter strife among ourselves during war time for no practical purpose whatever.

If it could succeed it would be as much worse for temperance as State prohibition is worse than local option, would introduce an enormous "moon-shining" industry and another army of federal officeholders to try to root it out, would operate for the substitution of whiskey drinking for beer drinking, and would go far toward undermining one of the soundest principles of our government in leaving police duties to the States.

It is too bad that even sincere unreason can go to such lengths. But it is sadly true that a lot of our present-day prohibitism is anything but sincere, though it would be more tolerable at any other time than this.

ISSUES THAT CAN WAIT

Post Express, Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1917

Should the National Government take the question of license out of the hands of the states it would have to enforce the new order, and a great host of salaried Federal officials, prosecutors, detectives and deputy marshals would be required in every state. In those

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commonwealths on which prohibition had been imposed against their will the majority sentiment would be in sympathy with evaders of the law, and its strict enforcement would be immensely difficult if not impracticable.

Again, if the central government should take from the several states the power of determining who their electors shall be and what qualifications they must possess, it would be a momentous change in our governmental system. It is true that adult male negroes were invested with the franchise against the will of one section of the Union; but half a century has passed and only a fraction of them enjoy voting rights in the Southern States. In spite of the amendment the states where negroes are numerically preponderant still determine, in fact if not in theory, who their electors shall be.

WET AND DRY STATES

Post Express, Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1917

Nineteen states of the Union with a population, according to the census estimates for 1916, exceeding 60 millions, have license under local option or other laws of their own. Twenty-nine states with a population of less than 43 millions are "dry" by state law. These 29 states and 7 states more may, by ratifying the prohibition amendment, make the manufacture or use of alcoholic beverages anywhere in the Union a crime against the organic law. In other words, a majority of the people of three-fourths of the states, which majority might not aggregate a third of our total population, might force their ideas on all the rest.

This is the first amendment which ever proposed to limit the liberty of citizens; and the clause which gives the states and the nation concurrent power to enforce the amendment by legislation is a limitation of the rights of states which have heretofore considered the police power as exclusively their own. There seems much reason to doubt, therefore, if three-fourths of the states will ratify an amendment so radical in its invasion of individual and state rights. The war will have ended long before the question is settled, and more reasonable views may come to prevail. There is always a time when fanaticism touches its highest level, and always a time when a reaction ensues.

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A SERIOUS PROBLEM

Enquirer, Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1917

Prohibition cannot win the war and the war must be won by this country's aid if democracy is to stand.

To create legislation that would bring about such a radical change in the long established customs of millions of people at this time would be disastrous. Let's win the war first and then take up our own internal dissensions.

PROHIBITION SCORES

Standard Union, Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1917

There is undoubtedly a very large number of people who hold tenaciously to the opinion that prohibition, like many other things, is a State matter and should not be jammed down the throats of protesting States by even a three-fourths majority. Once the amendment is imbedded in the Constitution no State acting alone can alter its attitude toward the liquor question sufficiently to modify the situation. It stands until three-fourths of the States concur on a change.

There is no assurance that those States which have wiped out the liquor traffic are ready to go further and have their hands tied by a Federal amendment.

THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

Citizen, Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1917

Not breadth of view, but narrowness, is thus the explanation of the action taken yesterday, and is the ground for fearing, as many do, that the country as a whole will be injured. The amendment, it will be observed, is drawn in so stringent a manner that Congress will have nothing to do beyond providing for the enforcement of it. There is no such latitude allowed to Congress as considerate men, even though believers in general prohibition, would have insisted upon.

If there was to be prohibition, the right course was to have conferred the power on Congress to decide when and to what extent

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it should be applied. As it is, it does not appear that any beverage in which alcohol is used, no matter in how small a quantity, is to be allowed. Thus the mildest beer, and perhaps the least exhilarating of old ciders, will have to go the same way as highly distilled whiskeys. To point out these errors, and at the same time present the reasons why not by general, but by State laws, the problem ought to be dealt with, is obviously the course which must be pursued by those who would avert from the country the latest indiscriminating attack on personal liberty.

THE "DRY" AMENDMENT

Times, Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1917

The Constitution of the United States stands splendidly as a great foundation upon which rests the safety of the States and the national character of our country. It never was intended as a vessel of sumptuary legislation, which this prohibition amendment unquestionably is.

There is a difference between Russia's abolition of vodka, if that precedent is still permissible, and the insertion of such a clause as this in the Constitution of the United States. Russia, when that ukase issued, was a government by imperial decree; what was done easily to-day could as easily be undone to-morrow. Even Great Britain could adopt a similar statute, although it has not done so, without affecting the Constitution, the English Constitution being in fact only the spirit and tendency of a long statutory history, and Constitutional questions being merely the consideration of the individual statutes and policies with relation to their consistency with the national progress.

But our Constitution is a definite declaration of powers and principles, elastic only to the extent that rational interpretation can be predicted of its clauses. If we put prohibition in the Constitution, majority will can never get it out again. This may seem a good thing to proponents of the measure, but it is very dangerous in a democracy to bind too tightly the will of a majority.

We hope that this amendment will be defeated. We regret that it has been initiated, because it is sure to bring into our politics an interest we would prefer not to have in our politics. State legislation should deal with this problem.

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PROHIBITION AT ITS WEAKEST

Evening Globe, New York City, Dec. 20, 1917

The amendment now submitted to the states for ratification presents national prohibition at its weakest. If thirteen states cannot be induced to vote "No" on it, there is no amendment in a similar direction that is beatable.

The prohibition proposed by the amendment is flat and absolute. The inhibition is not merely against sale or manufacture for sale, but against manufacture under all circumstances. The orchardist cannot make a gallon of cider for his own use, or the vineyardist a quart of wine. It is to be illegal to ferment or to distil a beverage containing alcohol. The exceptions allowed in most state prohibitory laws are not provided for. Many thus will be led to oppose the amendment who would otherwise favor it.

The amendment in no way recognizes the local option principle. No matter how strong a particular state may be against ploughing up its vineyards, as California is likely to be, no mercy is to be shown and not a cent of compensation paid for the confiscation of property worth many millions and owned by thousands of persons. If a state refuses to obey the national amendment, as some are likely to do, the nation, we are to understand, is to proceed against it by the armed forces of coercion.

National prohibition, necessarily an experiment, is not to rest on a legislative basis, and thus be susceptible of change as experience shows to be wise, but is to be put in the organic law. A modification of the law is to be made practically impossible, for to detach the amendment from the constitution when once attached will be practically impossible, because thirteen states will then suffice to maintain the amendment. The upholders of the local option principle will thus join the opposition.

State prohibition has never had a fair chance because of the series of court decisions which, in the guise of protecting the freedom of interstate commerce, deprived the states of power to prevent a practically free sale of intoxicants. But the new Kenyon law, whose validity the Supreme Court has upheld, has opened the door to real "bone dry" state prohibition. It is no longer necessary to have national prohibition if there is to be a state or local prohi-

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bition. Thus national prohibition has lost a strong argument formerly urged in its behalf. Until it is demonstrated that the Kenyon law does not effectively secure state autonomy with respect to the liquor traffic many will doubt whether it is wise, feasible, or just to make a flat and unalterable rule that will govern some states against their will and consent.

THE MINORITY SEEKS TO FORCE PROHIBITION UPON THE MAJORITY

Morning Telegraph, New York City, Dec. 19, 1917

The Congress of the United States has decided that in this representative "democracy," where in an elder age there was a well-grounded belief that "the voice of the people is the voice of God," it is all right for 500,000 citizens of Delaware to dictate to 10,000,000 citizens in New York what they shall eat and what they shall drink and wherewithal they may be clothed. The old-fashioned notion that we are "an indissoluble union of indestructible States" under the Constitution, no longer obtains at Washington. To take out of the hands of the State authorities its police powers and confer them upon the Federal Government is equivalent to an obliteration of State lines. If it may be done to restrict the traffic in drink it may be done to inhibit the use of particular foods, and it may be done, after the model of England of the sixteenth century, to prescribe the dress of the common people.

The Senate has met the House's modification of its own joint resolution and the question is already up to the several State legislatures. Should three-fourths of these ratify the resolution within seven years, then, at a date definitely fixed, it will be unlawful to manufacture, to import, to export, to sell or to offer for sale intoxicating liquors of any kind. Even beer and light wines are not excepted.

And in fastening this sumptuary law upon the people no pretense has been made, or will be made, that the voice of the majority is heard. Delaware, as has been cited, will have an equal voice with New York. Nevada, with a population of less than one hundred thousand, will offset Pennsylvania with a population of nearly eight millions.

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Twenty States can be named, the combined voting strength of which does not equal the voting strength of New York, and these States, through their Legislatures, will cast twenty votes on the prohibition amendment to New York's one. The glaring injustice of the proposition should condemn it, to say nothing of the fact that it is subversive of the very Constitution which the fanatics seek to amend.

A TEUTONIC PROPOSAL

Journal of Commerce, New York, Dec. 19, 1917

Apart from its relation to personal freedom and individual rights, the amendment of the Federal Constitution proposed by the resolution of the Senate at the special session of Congress and that just adopted by the House of Representatives, is a gross violation of the fundamental principle of our National Government. Its founders were desirous of keeping the power of self-government in the hands of the people as closely as possible, centralizing in the Federal system only that necessary for the common defense and general welfare of the nation formed by the several States. Nothing could be more a matter of personal rights, to be determined by the people through the local and State authorities instituted by themselves and controlled by them within their own jurisdiction, than their habits and practices in eating, drinking and clothing themselves.

Establishing a central control or an absolute forbidding would be characteristic of a Teutonic autocracy in an imperial nation or a medieval intolerance in matters of religious belief and practice. That there should be a serious proposal like that which has been adopted by the two houses of Congress by more than a two-thirds vote and with a nearly equal division of the two political parties, is an amazing exhibition of un-Americanism. It is not credible that these were in any large part really conscientious or patriotic votes. It is more likely that they were determined by a partisan fear on both sides that the uncompromising and intolerant prohibitionists may hold the balance of power in some of the States not already prohibitionist in policy, as any one of them individually has a right to be under the control of its own people.

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FEDERAL PROHIBITION

Times, New York City, Dec. 19, 1917

It is deplorable that a controversy, sure to be bitter in all States not ineffably dry, should be authorized by Congress when the united thought and energy of the country should be concentrated on the supreme duty, as yet all too lightly realized, of victory in the war. It is curious that Federal prohibition should be proposed when half the States have prohibition by their own acts, when every strengthening by Congress of the rigidities of State prohibition is sustained by the Supreme Court, when either the waiving or the assertion of the Federal power over interstate commerce is used to uphold and bulwark State prohibition, when the President himself has the power of prohibition and regulation during the war. It is curious, also, that many of the Representatives from the South, ready to impose prohibition upon unwilling States, object, and they are right to object, to having woman suffrage imposed upon their own States.

It is curious, and may be thought to corroborate the theory of those cynics who hold that legislation is oftenest the work of a persistent minority, and that Representatives are easily intimidated by associations and leagues, that less than half of the Representatives of four populous States, rich in cities, in heterogeneous population, and in liberal views of sumptuary law, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio—which voted down prohibition in November—and Illinois, voted "No" on an amendment which takes away from their citizens the power of settling what seems very much their own affairs and their own habit. Is there a prohibition wave coming? How quick many politicians are to jump on dryest land! How eagerly many of them probably hope that the amendment will not be adopted! The ordinary Representative must think in terms of his district. The bearings of a proposed law or constitutional provision upon State or nation are out of his reckoning.

PROHIBITION AND TEMPERANCE

Evening Mail, N. Y. C., Dec. 19, 1917

Congress, at the suggestion of the President, dissociated light wine and beers from whiskey, in its legislation last session. It puts in a single class all drinks that contain any proportion of alcohol. A

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small but determined organization of prohibitionists has furnished an unforgettable example of the power of a few men, organized, to defeat the wishes of many men, unorganized.

In thus proposing to abolish the sale of wines and beer the politicians are disregarding and antagonizing labor in the country, for whom Mr. Gompers speaks. They are disregarding the experience of Great Britain, which found that its industrial workers would not stand for the removal of their beer rations. They are disregarding the elements and the facts of human nature. The stale and flat existence of the masses is such that their desire for stimulants may be modified, but not obliterated. Temperance means the confining of these people to the mild stimulus of the beer and wine countries, where drunkenness is rare.

Sit upon the safety valve and for a time you seem to suppress something. After a while an outlet will probably be found. There are drugs, for example. Their use in the army and navy has been parallel with the abolition of the canteen. There is whiskey. It is possible to suppress a brewery or a wine press; they are large establishments. It is not possible to suppress illicit stills, which may be concealed in the chimney of every little cellar bakery in New York.

There is another aspect to the case. A band of sour, indisposed religious fanatics are intent upon depriving every one else of the light and joyous things of life which the fanatics themselves are not capable of enjoying. With them is no appreciation of fine shades of aroma and taste, nor any appreciation of the fellowship that grows up about a social glass. Therefore, no one else shall be allowed to appreciate these things.

There are twenty-eight States which have decided that, within their own boundaries, they shall be "dry." They do not include the industrial States of the country; the other day Ohio rejected prohibition. The industrial workers of the land are now threatened with having their habits of life regulated by the agricultural portions of the country. Three-fourths of the *number* of States, regardless of population, will suffice to ratify the prohibition amendment. It should be rejected and sent back to Congress for presentation in another form, a form that separates whiskey and the heavy liquors from beer and light wines, forbids the former and allows the latter.

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A HOUSE DIVIDED

Herald, Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1917

But if we were twice as confident as the most tolerant prohibitionist that forcible interference with a man's inclination and habits in the matter of food and drink were necessary to the ultimate regeneration of the man, the state and the nation, we should not permit this conviction, or obsession, to divert our thoughts from the business of winning the war. Unless that business is to be the supreme employment of America until the struggle with Germany is finished, we had no warrant to engage in it. Unless all loyal Americans, whatever their differences over questions that can be settled after the war is over, can bring themselves to work together steadily without bickering over non-essentials and irrelevancies for the triumph of America, we shall make small progress toward victory. Not only will our example of a house divided against itself be dispiriting to our allies. It will be gravely and irreparably damaging to our own effectiveness, imperfect as that now is.

THE CAMOUFLAGE IN THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

Sun, New York, Dec. 26, 1917

The case would be different if the proposed amendment specified the provision of Federal legislation and the provision of State legislation with regard to enforcement; but this, again, is merely saying that certain powers would then be delegated and certain powers reserved to the States or to the people. The amendment attempts no such separation or definition. It presents prohibition as a unit and with incomparable fatuity prescribes that Congress and the several States shall have "concurrent power" to enforce it by "appropriate legislation."

Concurrent power of enforcement! To see what this amounts to, suppose that the Congress enacts one set of definitions as to the meaning of "intoxicating liquors," or one set of laws constituting "appropriate legislation," while the States, or some of the States, enact another and a conflicting set of laws on the subject.

One of two things must then occur: Either the appropriate

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legislation enacted by Congress must prevail over the discordant appropriate legislation by the States as States and nullify it for practical operation or the discordant legislation enacted by the States as States must nullify the Federal act so far as concerns the dissenting State or States. In either case there has been no concurrence. It seems to us that this impossibility of exercising the "concurrent power of enforcement" for which the amendment provides is as plain as the venerable old pikestaff itself.

THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

Commercial and Financial Chronicle, New York, Dec. 22, 1917

Our own very strong conviction, quite irrespective of the wisdom or unwisdom of prohibition taken by itself, is that the insertion of such a proviso in the nation's fundamental law would be a precedent fraught with the greatest peril. It would be a complete innovation in our political history, and a total departure from the tacitly accepted principles of our national legislation in the past. In this capacity, an easy success for national prohibition through Constitutional amendment might open the way for even more obnoxious loading down of the fundamental law, under some prevalent impulses of the future. Such precedent would surely be not less dangerous when the voting by States and not by population would make possible the adoption of such amendments against the known will of a majority of the people.

THE CALL FOR DIVISION AND BITTERNESS

Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 19, 1917

In the midst of the greatest national struggle in the country's history; in the very hour in which Congress is struggling to coordinate and set in motion the slow but powerful machinery of the American democracy, a halt is ordered by a lobby at Washington, and Congress is brow-beaten into submitting the national prohibition amendment, a purely domestic question affecting the political customs and the personal habits of the people, and which will inevitably divide and embitter our people.

With a single exception no nation has ever stopped in the midst of war to alter the life and the habits of the people—to divide them

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into embittered and hostile groups, when an enemy was at the door. The classic exception in all history is Russia. Can we gain comfort and confidence from the disastrous experiences of Russia? It is not contended that national prohibition alone is responsible for Russia's train of misfortunes, humiliations and bloodshed. But no reasonable man, viewing the disasters of Russia—a country that is to-day a pariah among the nations of the earth—a land that is drenched in the blood which still flows from a fratricidal strife, can but admit as all the advisers of the old monarchy now lament, that the imperial order, issued in a time of war, arbitrarily interfering with the customs and habits of the people, and so dividing them into hostile groups, was an irreparable blunder.

The lobby at Washington, which has only one aim, and which is not so much interested in America's winning the war as it is in attaining its one object, insisted, however, that we should follow the example of Russia, and not postpone our domestic divisions until after the war, but that we should force a division now, which would inevitably regroup our own people and set them to fighting among themselves.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE, YOU CRACK THE WHIP WELL

Times, Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, 1917

The Congress of the United States, consisting of perhaps 8 per cent. total abstainers, 80 per cent. moderate drinkers, and 12 per cent. hard drinkers, votes for absolute prohibition.

Our compliments to the Anti-Saloon League for its efficiency, its knowledge of the Congressional heart and the value placed by that heart upon its salary.

We are not able to congratulate workingmen, told that ice-water is to be their diet.

And we are not able to congratulate the United States, which in due course will be put upon a basis of illicit whiskey, complicated by habit-forming drugs.

No fact, of course, is changed by act of Congress. Human nature is not changed.

You may legislate in obedience to the cracking of an Anti-Saloon League whip, but you cannot legislate any change in fundamental facts or in human nature.

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KNOCKOUT FOR STATE RIGHTS

Evening Telegraph, Philadelphia, Dec. 20, 1917

The effect of the adoption of the prohibition amendment will be to deprive every State of the right which it now enjoys of regulating its own affairs through the voice of its own people, for if prohibition can be forced on an unwilling people other restrictions can be in the same manner. And if thirty-six of the smaller States, with a minority of the population, can agree to this amendment it will compel the obedience of the remaining States, which may have a far greater number of inhabitants.

Once adopted, its modification or repeal is practically out of the question. Any thirteen States would be in a position to prevent a change. Meantime no State could enact and enforce any law on the subject, no matter what its condition or the sentiment of its people. It takes from every State every right of home rule on this subject, every vestige of the people's right to regulate their own domestic affairs.

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News, Newark, N. J., Dec. 18, 1917

Now in the recognition of the fact that this is a vast country with viewpoints, experiences and needs separated by many miles, the various sections have been given the right of self-determination for their own boundaries except where the national interest is vitally involved. And the States within themselves have very generally recognized the necessity of permitting the smaller units within themselves the right to different treatment in accordance with their local necessities and viewpoints. But it is now proposed to take the Constitution, that document which is concerned with fundamental principles and definitions, and affix to it a purely legislative measure, sumptuary in nature, and subject to passage by a system one step removed from the direct popular vote.

The State legislatures will be called upon to ratify. They will be subject to organized pressure, and in sheer human nature are more than likely to accede, hoping that some other State-legislatures will have more nerve. It is unnecessary to point out that the amendment

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may be carried by an actual minority of the population. But it is well to remember that, if once ratified, the repealing of the amendment is a process of equal difficulty to the enacting of it.

We are very frank to say that we do not see the place of this measure in the Constitution. It is too much like an effort at the forcible reformation of the American public from without, rather than the more sound advancement of the individual and social conscience from within.

AN ANTI-WAR MEASURE

Post Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 18, 1917

The amendment is not a war measure because at least three years and possibly seven will be required to settle it. It is an anti-war measure because the fight will take place during the period of the war and will seriously interrupt national unity in war work and war measures. It will divert vast sums of money to the pro and anti propagandas and campaigns which ought to be expended in the support of the war.

Congress has adopted ample legislation for the control of the manufacture of liquor during the war. Whiskey-making has been prohibited and the manufacture of beer and wine may be suspended and their alcoholic contents regulated by the President.

The battle may be futile. It is hardly likely that thirty-six States will agree to control all the States in the matter of liquor. The question of the right of each State to govern the conduct of its own citizens in the use of liquor, which does not arise in State campaigns for prohibition, will appeal to many voters, particularly in the dry South.

If the amendment should be adopted its enforcement would require an army of United States officers and heavy appropriations by Congress.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION BY LEGISLATURES UNJUST

Bee, Sacramento, Cal., Dec. 13, 1917

There is absolutely nothing fair, nor right, nor just, nor even inherently American, in this national prohibition proposition.

If nation-wide prohibition is the will of the majority of the

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American people, no fair-minded man could object to a decision thereon by a vote of all The People, as at a Presidential election.

If that is not obtained, then let each State attend to its own business.

But it would be an infamy to cram prohibition down the throats of the great American citizenry through the dictum of legislative bodies representing a considerable minority of the American voters.

FEDERAL AMENDMENTS

Sentinel, Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 13, 1917

It seems to us that it will be ill-advised and most unfortunate if these issues be submitted to the people in the shape of federal constitutional amendments at this time, as from their very nature they must inevitably bring on a contest going to the very foundations of our governmental system, in which it is proposed to overthrow substantially the dual system and theory of states' rights and local self-government and go far to the completion of the centralizing tendency and the creation of a strong government at Washington which will take over the police and other powers now exercised and reserved to the states.

THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 18, 1917

It has taken forty years for advocates of prohibition to get the national legislature to the point of submitting the proposed constitutional amendment to the states. The question involved is one on which there are honest differences of opinion. Moreover, prohibition as a device for curing the evils of intemperance is still in the experimental stage, and in many instances where it has been introduced on a local scale its results have failed to give satisfaction. The action taken by the House of Representatives is not the end of a chapter, but the beginning. Prohibition will be a leading question in the politics of the country until the pending amendment is disposed of.

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Register, Mobile, Ala., Dec. 18, 1917

For the future, the point under discussion will be the issue as it is presented to the several states.

While awaiting state action, we are learning more and more as to the workings of prohibition. We want to say frankly that the so-called local optionists, or very many of them, have and hold their doubts as to the practicability of prohibition, and of nation-wide prohibition particularly. For the most part they are not whiskey men, but quite disinterested, and are sincerely doubtful of the fulfilment of the prohibition ideal.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION

Outlook, New York, Dec. 26, 1917

This amendment introduces a question instead of settling it. Great as the advance is which this action records, it does not of itself put a single saloon out of business. It does, on the other hand, raise in every one of the forty-eight States a new issue, which will have to be fought out in forty-eight separate battles. To carry on these battles and to carry on the war against pan-Germany at the same time is going to put our people to a very severe test. Can they carry on these struggles in the States without diverting their attention from the colossal task of beating Germany? * * * It will require statesmanship and leadership of the highest order to conduct the forty-eight campaigns on the prohibition amendment without diverting the attention of the people from their duty of seeing the war against pan-Germany through to victory.

THE WORKINGMAN'S BEER!

Democrat, Waterbury, Conn., Dec. 14, 1917

Will it come to pass that the workingman cannot soon get his glass of beer in this land of the free? It surely will if a lot of "dry" agitators get what they are now after in Washington. A lot of laboring men, who see threatened their privilege of enjoying a glass of beer are writing United States Senators Brandagee and

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McLean and Congressmen Glynn, Tilson and Merritt, urging them to do all they can to kill the national prohibition bill which comes up for action next Monday. The plea for national prohibition is made on the ground that the prohibition States could not protect themselves against liquor shipments from "wet States." This reason no longer exists. The Webb-Kenyon law, together with the Reed amendment (the "bone-dry" law) forbids any railroad or express company to transport liquor into States whose laws prohibit it, and makes it a crime for any one to bring liquor into any prohibition State. If a State wants to be "bone-dry" it can become so by adopting State prohibition, with the assurance that the Federal Government will see to it that no liquor is shipped in. The amended Webb-Kenyon law was passed in recognition of the right of each State to adopt its own policy on liquor legislation free from outside interference. For the same reason those States which do not want prohibition must have the same right of protection for their policy, free from interference. Coercion by a constitutional amendment of States opposed to prohibition would be most unfair. Remember, that once adopted and made part of the Constitution of the United States, national prohibition would be virtually irrevocable.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION

Republican, Springfield, Mass., Dec. 20, 1917

Yet there are disquieting possibilities that must be faced in attempting to make the nation dry at a single stroke. In sumptuary legislation the law should be sustained by the mandate of at least the majority of the people. For the law cannot be successfully enforced in this country unless the executive authority has back of it the popular will. Under our Federal Constitution an amendment ratified by the States may be the expression of only a minority of the people of the United States. Prohibition has thus far seemed to be the will mainly of those sections of the country that are the more thinly inhabited. Dry States are to be found chiefly in the West and South, where there are few large cities. Yet in the process of ratifying an amendment Idaho's vote will equal New York's. This fact brings within the range of possibility the forcing

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of the dry amendment into the Federal Constitution by the votes of 36 States which have but about 41,000,000 inhabitants, as against 12 States in the minority having no less than 51,000,000 inhabitants. It is possible, speaking broadly, for the more populous East to have prohibition forced upon it by the less populous West and South. No such outcome could be made to appear consistent with the democratic principle of majority rule.

CONGRESS STEPS FROM UNDER

Democrat, Johnstown, Pa., Dec. 19, 1917

It was practically a foregone conclusion that the House of Representatives would vote to submit the prohibition amendment to the constitution. It had made up its mind to this course a year or more ago, not necessarily because a convert to national prohibition, but simply because it was determined once and for all to relieve itself from this harassing issue, one which had plagued it persistently for years and which was certain to continue to plague it for years to come if not submitted.

It has now shouldered the question off upon the States. Congress will hereafter go unvexed. The political lives and fortunes of its members will no longer depend on how they may stand on the liquor issue. For the first time in years members may go to bed and sleep with no haunting dreams of what is to befall them at home as a result of their votes one way or the other on a subject relating to local police regulation. * * *

Fanaticism has won a signal victory in thus impressing itself on Congress. Yet even fanaticism would have failed to move that body had not members of Congress felt that they were fairly entitled to an escape from perpetual assault at the hands of a combination of politicians masquerading under the guise of the Anti-Saloon League. Congress has merely stepped from under. Others must now take on the worry.

AN INVASION OF STATES' RIGHTS

Times Dispatch, Richmond, Va., Dec. 20, 1917

If the amendment is defeated, the Southern States will assist in its overthrow, and their rejection will not be based on the merits

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of the liquor problem. The South to-day is virtually dry throughout its length and breadth. It has unmistakably declared its opposition to the sale of intoxicating beverages. Were a vote by States to be taken now, it is doubtful if one would reverse its former verdict at the polls. But the South does resent this action of Congress as an invasion of a State's right to control and regulate its own affairs. On that ground it will make its fight. On that ground the South went to war in the sixties, and it never has changed its mind. * * *

Virginia has been content and prosperous since its people voted to banish the sale of intoxicants from its borders. It is not concerned with the liquor question per se, but it is concerned vitally with the governmental principle which it is proposed to override.

A SUMPTUARY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Times-Star, Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 26, 1917

The Prohibition amendment that has been submitted by joint resolution of Congress to the legislatures of the forty-eight States presents a question unique in our history. It is the first time that sumptuary legislation, heretofore State-wide or local in its enactment and application, is to be incorporated into the Federal Constitution. Every provision of the constitution of to-day relates either to the machinery of government or to the extension of civil liberty. The prohibition amendment would abridge civil liberty, abrogating to the central government a police power that heretofore has been reserved to the States.

This assumption of power by the central government to regulate the mode of life of citizens is far more serious than it seems. It is an attempt to do more than any government of comparable territory and number of inhabitants ever before has attempted. For the adoption of the prohibition amendment would mean the policing of over 3,000,000 square miles and an inquisition into the personal conduct of over a hundred million people. And this great task would be rendered more difficult because a majority of the people of the United States are opposed to the enactment of the prohibition constitutional amendment and would be opposed to the spirit of its enforcement. The legislatures of three-

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fourths of the States decide the question. In considering the amendment, the legislature of Nevada, representing 80,000 inhabitants, has as much to say concerning the personal liberty of the 10,000,000 inhabitants of New York State as has the legislature that convenes at Albany. The legislative representatives of the 200,000 people of Delaware, consisting of "three counties at low tide and one county at high tide," have as much to say concerning the Federal regulation of the conduct of the 8,000,000 inhabitants of Pennsylvania as has the legislature that holds forth at Harrisburg.

In this manner a minority of the people of the United States might enact a sumptuary constitutional amendment regulating the conduct of the majority of the people. States which are now permitted by the constitution to regulate the conduct of their own citizens would reach across the boundaries created by the Fathers and extend their jurisdiction into other States which are opposed to prohibition.

The wisdom of the Fathers who created our constitution and who left such questions to the several States has been brought into question by a fanatical minority. It will be the greatest strain on our fundamental law since the Civil War.

PROHIBITION ADOPTED

Express, Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1917

The *Express* has felt that the method of obtaining prohibition by act of the Federal Government was so wrong in principle as to create a greater danger than the evils which prohibition seeks to cure. It sets aside completely the principle of local home rule, which is one of the foundation stones of the republic. Every nation which denies this right to any considerable part of the people whom it governs sooner or later finds them seething with discontent and disloyalty and ready for rebellion. We do not, of course, predict rebellion in the United States on the liquor question, but we do think that prohibitionists have too little appreciation of the importance of the great principle of government which they would set aside.

Furthermore, the *Express* has felt that, in any event, the pro-

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hibition question should be deferred till after the war. It is a dangerous time to develop new grievances against the government out of which to recruit Bolsheviki and, whether right or wrong, it is not good statesmanship to close one's eyes to the fact that there is a very large percentage of the population which will feel bitterly aggrieved by the enforcement of prohibition laws, and this is the very element from which Socialism and Bolshevism draw their easiest converts.

UNTIMELY EFFORTS

Commercial, Bangor, Me., Dec. 14, 1917

Just the other day President Wilson told the people of the United States through the Congress that our one great problem to-day is to win the war, that upon that work our efforts must be centered and that we shall not suffer ourselves to be diverted from this task until the war is won. And Congress should be sufficiently patriotic and loyal to see to it that we are not so diverted, that no unnecessary problems should be permitted to arise.

It was only a few months ago that the specter of national prohibition stalked through the halls of Congress and it was then tied up with the war bills. Its promoters cared not what methods they used to rush their pet measure through. They even dared to suggest that the war measures would not pass unless the constitutional amendment for national prohibition accompanied them. Fortunately, wiser and more patriotic counsel prevailed, but now the radical extremists are making another drive for national prohibition, while the female suffragists are also grasping upon this time of national stress to attempt to push their pet measure through. * * *

But aside from the intrinsic unfairness and injustice of the proposition arises the question of its absolute impropriety at this time when the nation is at war and the utmost co-operation of our people is essential to the very well-being of the country. This is no time to arouse the hostility and factional quarrels that are certain to be aroused in the various States over these long-debated issues. Nor is it a time when they can be decided upon the broad plane of the best interests of the people.

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INTEMPERATE CHARACTER OF THE PROHIBITION
RESOLUTION

Union, Springfield, Mass., Dec. 18, 1917

Congress is certainly moving at a rapid gait in this matter—more rapid than common sense and the examples of past experience warrant. It ignores the force of long-standing habits, rooted in a well-nigh universal demand for some kind of stimulants, and it as flatly ignores the capacity of State prohibition to serve the wants of communities where extreme legislation in the matter is supported by public sentiment. In all seriousness, Congress proposes to make New York, Chicago and other cosmopolitan centers "bone dry."

THE COMING FIGHT OVER NATIONAL PROHIBITION

Globe, Boston, Mass., Dec. 18, 1917

In proposing a measure of such far-reaching consequences, conflicting as it does with the police powers of the States and entering domestic life of the individual citizen, Congress has entered a new and uncharted sea of political experimentation. Nothing in the Federal Constitution indicates that Congress possesses any such power as it has undertaken to exercise.

If the battle goes to the last round the referee will be the Supreme Court of the United States.

HOW TO OUTVOTE THE MAJORITY

Eagle, Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1917

Under Article V of the United States Constitution, while a two-thirds vote of each House in Washington is what is needed to submit an amendment, as in the case of the prohibition one, the change must be ratified by not two-thirds, but three-fourths of the States. We suppose it was inconceivable to the framers of our organic law that three-fourths of all the commonwealths could ever have a minority of population. The inconceivable has developed. On prohibition it is easily possible that a majority of the people will

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have their habits and customs of life changed for good or ill by the will of a minority.

There were in 1910, when the last census was taken, the census on which all exact figuring must be based if comparisons are to mean anything, forty-six States. The total population within the States in 1910 was 91,971,842. Of this, eleven States, less than the 25 per cent. needed to block an amendment, had the following number of people:

Georgia	2,609,121
New York	9,113,614
Pennsylvania	7,665,111
Ohio	4,767,131
Illinois	5,638,591
New Jersey	2,537,167
Indiana	2,700,876
Texas	3,896,542
California	2,377,549
Massachusetts	3,366,416
Missouri	3,293,335
<hr/>	
Total	47,965,453

It is clear, then, that in 1910 eleven States with a majority of the people in the country might have been outvoted on a prohibition amendment by thirty-five States with a minority of the people. Since then two more small States, Arizona with a 1910 population of 204,354, and New Mexico with a 1910 population of 327,301, have been admitted. Also the big States have grown more than the small ones. The changes are all in the direction of increasing the injustice to the larger commonwealths. We can only ask a minority to be merciful in ruling the appetites and the customs of a majority.

LOPSIDED "SCIENTIFIC" EVIDENCE

H. L. Mencken, in New York Evening Mail, October 30, 1917

How moral enthusiasm plays the devil with that arctic exactness and aloofness of reasoning which should distinguish the man of science is lamentably displayed in a late volume entitled "Alcohol," by Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk.

Just what the professional attainments of Dr. Fisk may be I don't know, for "Who's Who in America" has overlooked him, but the fact that he is medical director of the Life Extension Institute, of which William H. Taft is president, is sufficient proof that he is no quack. Moreover, his book is vouched for in toto by Prof. Irving Fisher, Ph.D., of Yale, and in part at least by various other illuminati.

Nevertheless, the good doctor, though he sets out to make what Dr. Fisher calls "a judicial pronouncement on the evidence in the case," actually ends up with a piece of special pleading that has seldom been surpassed by the most ardent prohibitionist. All that is favorable to the pump-water crusade he carefully rehearses, and all that is most inflammatory in the case against the Rum Demon.

SOFT PEDAL ON REVERSE

But when it comes to the evidence on the other side, whether experimental or experiential, he claps on the soft pedal so vigorously that his whispers are almost indistinguishable clinically from downright silence.

A glance at the bibliography he appends to his tract will show you what I mean. There you will find a very careful selection of authorities against alcohol, including not only laboratory investigators, but also such purely emotional reformers as Gov. Capper, of Kansas.

But you will look in vain for any mention of the contrary conclusions of such men as G. Archdall Reid, and for any reference to "Alcohol and Society," by John Koren, without question the most judicious study of the problem in English. And though part of the argument of the book is based upon the alleged experience of life

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insurance companies, the bibliography does not list "The Supposed Death-rates of Abstainers and Non-abstainers," by Edward Bunnell Phelps, editor of the *American Underwriter*, in which the conclusions drawn by prohibitionists from life insurance returns are conclusively shown to be illogical and inaccurate, and sometimes quite nonsensical.

In brief, Dr. Fisk makes as much as possible of one side and as little as possible of the other side, and so his claim to scientific impartiality is without ground. Even within his own camp there is much more opposition to his ideas than a reading of his text would lead a casual neutral to believe.

IGNORES AUTHORITIES

Take a look, for example, at the list of medical men and other authorities on the so-called Hygiene Reference Board of the Life Extension Institute. Of the pathologists there displayed, the most eminent is plainly Dr. William H. Welch, of Johns Hopkins, a man of the very highest distinction. And of the clinicians, at least in medicine, the leader is undoubtedly Dr. Lewellys F. Barker, Dr. Osler's successor at the Johns Hopkins.

Well, both Dr. Welch and Dr. Barker are opponents of prohibition, and both have publicly combated its introduction in Baltimore, where they live, and both have been idiotically denounced as "whiskey doctors" by the professional saints who make a living out of the agitation.

The truth is that very few clinicians of the first rank are teetotalers personally, or in favor of prohibition. On the medical side what little support the holy war receives comes chiefly from two much less trustworthy and intelligent groups of observers.

MEDICAL PROHIBITIONISTS

The first is made up of enthusiasts who generalize absurdly from laboratory findings—a habit that is the chief cause of error and balderdash in medicine—and the second is composed of men who are moralists first and physicians second—in brief, of men who first embrace conclusions and then seek reasons for them.

The chief gladiators of the latter group are always heard of

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when medical problems become intermixed with moral problems—for example, in vice crusades. Like all other moral enthusiasts, they are cocksure and pertinacious, and so it is not strange that, in a country where mere positive asseveration always passes for authority, they are very influential.

The anti-alcohol resolutions of the American Medical Association were put through by such gentlemen—to the tune of much quasi-patriotic blather. Any other resolutions showing the same pious smack might have been put through quite as easily.

Very few Americans are ever courageous enough to oppose any such enterprise. If they acquiesce, it is an acquiescence in mere words. If they dissent, then they face the filthy libelling that overtook Dr. Welch and Dr. Barker.

DR. OSLER'S VIEWS

But, as I say, the majority of scientific clinicians are deluded neither by the rumble-bumble of the reformers nor by the faulty generalizations of the test-tube brigade. Their position has been well stated by one of the greatest of them, Dr. William Osler. "In moderation," he says, in "The Practice of Medicine," "wine, beer and spirits may be taken throughout a long life without impairing the general health."

And what the doctors thus report is amply confirmed by everyday experience. It needs no lofty gabble about patellar reflexes, autogenic reinforcements and hormones to teach a sane man that drunkenness is dangerous, even occasionally, and that the smallest doses of alcohol are poisonous to certain subnormal men.

But he will never believe that it is "wholly evil" so long as he retains two eyes and a reasonable intelligence, and not all the special pleading of a horde of extremists will ever shake him out of that agnosticism.

HOW FIGURES ARE USED

I have mentioned the pamphlet of Mr. Phelps, strangely overlooked by Dr. Fisk. In it there is a devastating and irresistible destructive criticism of the conclusions drawn from life insurance statistics. Mr. Phelps shows, for example, that the very same

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figures which prove that a man who uses alcohol temperately stands in 25 per cent. greater danger of death than a teetotaler, also prove that a man who uses tobacco temperately stands in 27 per cent. greater danger of death than a man who doesn't use tobacco at all. No doubt the figures for coffee, tea and chocolate sundaes would lead to the same or an even worse absurdity.

What is the effect on the hormones and patellar reflexes of the allyl isothiocyanate in common mustard or of the piperine in pepper? And how does this effect bear on the death-rate? These questions are discreetly left unanswered by the prohibitionist quasi-scientists.

Innumerable other imbecilities are to be found in the life insurance figures. Mr. Phelps shows, for example, that, if the conclusions commonly drawn from the American Experience Table of Mortality were actually accurate, they would prove that, "the man who . . . perhaps twice a year at a dinner drinks two glasses of champagne" runs a risk of death fully 20 per cent. greater than that of a man who turns down his glass.

In other words, four glasses of champagne—say a pint in all—spread over a whole year, are enough to convert a death-proof teetotaler into a hazardous risk!

DRINKER LIVES LONGER

Such flapdoodle, of course, is scarcely worth serious consideration, and yet the prohibitionists and their attendant statisticians and pathologists make constant use of it, and, what is worse, convince the uncritical public that it is exact and important.

The most that these insurance statistics genuinely prove is that the sort of man who drinks moderately is the sort of man who leads an active and vigorous life, and so faces hazards and uses himself up—in brief, the sort of man who lives at high tempo and with full joy—what Nietzsche used to call the Ja-sager, the yes-sayer.

He may, in fact, die slightly sooner than the teetotaler, but he lives infinitely longer.

Moreover, his life, humanly speaking, is much more worth while to himself and to the race. He does the hard and dangerous work of the world, he takes the chances, he makes the experiments. He is the soldier, the artist, the innovator, the lover.

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All the great works of man have been done by men who thus lived joyously, strenuously, and perhaps a bit dangerously.

They have never been concerned about stretching out life for two or three more years; they have been concerned about making life engrossing and stimulating and a high adventure while it lasts. Teetotalism is as impossible to such men as any other manifestation of cowardice, and, if it were possible, it would destroy their utility and significance just as certainly.

FLEE THEORETICAL RISKS

The yearning for complete safety, the fear of risks, the abnormal concern about consequences—these things are the marks of the second-rate man. A man who shrinks from a single cocktail on the ground that it may flabbergast his hormones, and so make him die at 69 years, 10 months and 5 days instead of at 69 years, 11 months and 7 days—such a man is as absurd a poltroon as the fellow who shrinks from kissing a woman on the ground that she may floor him with a chair leg.

Each flees from a purely theoretical risk. Each is a useless encumberer of the earth, and the sooner dead the better. Each is a discredit to the human race, already discreditable enough, God knows.

Teetotalism does not make for human happiness; it makes for the dull, idiotic happiness of the barnyard. The men who do things in the world, the men worthy of admiration and imitation, are men constitutionally incapable of any such pecksniffian stupidity.

Their ideal is not a safe life, but a full life; they do not try to follow the canary bird in a cage, but the eagle in the air. And in particular they do not flee from shadows and bugaboos. The alcohol myth is such a bugaboo. The sort of man it scares is the sort of man whose chief mark is that he is always scared.

No wonder the Rockefellers and their like are hot for saving the workingman from John Barleycorn! Imagine the advantage to them of operating upon a flabby horde of timorous and joyless slaves, afraid of all fun and kicking up, horribly moral, eager only to live as long as possible! What mule-like fidelity and efficiency could be got out of such a rabble! But how many Lincolns would you get out of it, and how many Jacksons, and how many Grants?

GRAIN, SUGAR AND COAL

The prohibitionists' plan of battle involves a constant shifting of attack. In years past they would direct their fire upon the moral effects of drink, then upon the physiological effects and finally upon the economic effects—without of course attempting any sort of discrimination between the various kinds of drinks. The war gave them an inspiration, for, through it, they discovered the "waste of drink," treating the subject from a food standpoint. It is only a few months since that figures purporting to show the amounts of grain used in the production of alcoholic beverages were spread broadcast throughout the country. The gross exaggerations of many of these were exposed and less was heard of them in time. But to one point the prohibitionists clung obstinately. They would never admit that the salvage of the brewing process—that is to say the cereal elements remaining after the extraction of beer—had any food value. They spoke scornfully of the "rotting" of grain in brewing, and intimated that the cereals left after the completion of the process were not only valueless but were actually spoiled and dangerous to use in feeding live-stock.

But now comes, from an official source, a complete upsetting of this position. In a circular recently issued (T. D. 2618) the Commissioner of Internal Revenue promulgates some regulations for the guidance of brewers and gives specific directions for the preservation of the grains from which the malt liquor had been extracted. Not only must these be saved but they must be fed to stock or sold for feed. The Commission warns all brewers that those who have not the necessary equipment for conserving this food, must immediately install it, or suffer the loss of their licenses. Evidently the Government's view of the value of brewers' grains differs diametrically from that of the prohibitionists'.

The prohibitionists have also been talking about the "waste" of sugar in brewing. They have recently published advertisements stating this "waste" to have been 549,810,000 pounds in 1916. Where they got the figures does not appear, but that does not matter. The point is that they want those who read these adver-

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tisements to believe that it is cane or beet sugar which is used in brewing, such as is employed in the kitchen or on the table and of which there is a great shortage. Now this is simply not the fact. The prohibitionist knows but does not explain that the sugar (or syrup) used in brewing is extracted from corn and not from cane or beets. There is, of course, no shortage whatever in corn. The United States Food Administration is encouraging its use in all possible ways and would be glad to see a wider employment of corn sugars and syrups:

First, because thereby some of the cane or beet sugar may be conserved;

Second, because if the farmers cannot dispose, profitably, of the enormous harvest of 1917 they will not feel like growing another bumper crop in 1918.

The consumption of coal by brewers also worries the prohibitionists. They publish statements to the effect that 16,000,000,000 pounds were used by the industry in 1916. There are no official statistics for this period. The Federal authorities in Washington have secured figures covering the year 1917, which indicate a total consumption of coal by brewers and malsters of 2,000,000 tons or 4,000,000,000 pounds.

As a reduction of 30 per cent. in the use of materials by brewers during the year 1918 has been ordered, the consumption of grain and corn sugar or syrup will be decreased in accordance therewith. The reduction of coal consumption by 25 per cent., in accordance with the Fuel Administration's orders, taken in connection with the closing of breweries in Indiana, Michigan and the District of Columbia, under prohibition laws will mean that the brewing industry of the United States will use about 700,000 tons less of coal in 1918 than in 1917.

It may be presumed that the prohibitionists will soon be seeking for a new ground on which to attack brewing.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST IN GREAT BRITAIN

A bulletin (No. 237) of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, sets forth the causes of "Industrial Unrest in Great Britain," as ascertained by eight commissions, which, under appointment by Premier Lloyd George, investigated conditions in as many districts during the summer of 1917. The bulletin reprints the reports of the several commissions and also their findings as a composite body.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the reports, thus gathered together for the benefit of readers in the United States, is the frank recognition given to the fact that beer is a necessity for the British worker in mine, munition plant, shipyard or elsewhere, and that he must have a reasonable allowance of it if he is to maintain his output of the articles which are vital to the prosecution of the war. In almost every district commission's report, the subject is discussed at length together with such questions as housing, food, hours of labor, wages, shop systems and the like. In the summary of the reports of the whole commission it is stated that * * * in the West Midlands area, the need for a further supply of beer of an acceptable quality, is urgent and to some extent the same is true in London and Swansea * * *; and again that "in some areas an increase in the supplies of alcoholic liquor is demanded."

The Commissioners for the Northeast Coast District discuss in detail the question of public house regulations, with particular reference to the hours when workers may obtain refreshment in such establishments, and add:

The second aspect of the question, viz., shortage of supplies of beer, combined with the present exorbitant prices, has led to rather more resentment. Rightly or wrongly the workers are convinced that beer is an indispensable beverage for men engaged in the so-called "hot" or "heavy" trades. If it were demonstrated that a reduction of brewing was necessary in the interests of food conservation, there is no reason to doubt that all classes would loyally acquiesce in whatever diminution was deemed essential, but the belief is prevalent that

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certain parties are endeavoring to use the national exigencies as an excuse for forcing on prohibition, and to this the great body of workers are bitterly opposed. There was no evidence whatever that excessive drinking existed, and the workers' representatives made it clear that they had no sympathy with men who drank to excess. It is the view of the commissioners that unless the national demands for food require it, no further curtailment of the supply of beer in munition areas should take place, and that if it were possible to give a reasonable supply of beer to the munition areas at more moderate prices, this would in no degree impair the efficiency of the workers, and would have a good effect, as indicating sympathy with the legitimate desire of the workers for reasonable refreshment at a price within their means.

A whole section of the report of the Commissioners for the Northwest Coast District is given over to a discussion of the subject. The report says:

While we consider that the liquor restrictions are a cause of unrest and are disliked as an interference with the liberty by all classes, we consider that they contribute to unrest rather than cause it. As an employer sensibly observed to us: "I should not call the liquor restrictions a cause of unrest, but I should unhesitatingly say they are a source of a considerable loss of social temper." This, we think, was wisely said, and the matter should be sensibly dealt with, not from the high ideals of temperance reformers, whose schemes of betterment must be kept in their proper place until after the war, but from the human point of view of keeping the man who has to do war work in a good temper, which will enable him to make necessary sacrifices in a contented spirit.

Now, from the days of that good Christian Socialist, Charles Kingsley, until this present, there have been a large number of human beings, some of the best citizens in the country, to whom beer is not only a beverage but a sacred national institution. They think, perhaps wrongly, that it is necessary for their work, and when you want them to give the nation their best work, it is an utterly stupid thing to deny to them a small

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luxury which throughout their lives they have been used to receive. There would be much more sense in depriving England of tobacco, but it would not help to win the war.

The way the matter has been put before us by sensible men and women who are not faddists—and it is only fair to say that the teetotalers who have spoken to us on the subject recognize, like sensible men, that this is not the time to seek to enforce their political mission—is that a reasonable amount of beer for workers who are used to it and want it should be given to them. We find that the hours of restriction are not seriously objected to by the community. The women decidedly approve of them, and the men generally are inclined to accept them during the war, but they consider that they work hardly on certain classes of men. Workers in foundries, such as molten-metal carriers and others who work under terrible conditions of heat and have hitherto been used to a pint of ale when they leave work, say, at 5.30, hang about waiting for the houses to open, and this is very undesirable. Again, in Liverpool and other places it is found impossible to keep men on urgent work overtime at nights past 9 o'clock, because they desire to quench a natural human thirst in the way they are accustomed to do. Societies of Buffaloes and Oddfellows and similar institutions, who are used to meet after their day's work and take their ease at their inn and settle business over a social glass, can no longer do so. The problem is a human problem, and must be dealt with at the moment not from any ideal standpoint, but by recognizing that you cannot get the best work out of a human being by unnecessary interference with the course of life to which he has been accustomed.

Far more important than hours of restriction, which could probably be easily arranged by giving local privileges to special classes of men, is the more serious cause of unrest about the price of beer and the quality supplied. Government control, if it allows the public houses to be open at all, should at least insist that the quality of the beer is good, and that reasonable quantities of it are supplied at fair and reasonable prices. The chief constable of the county of Lancaster, who thoroughly understands the conditions of this industrial area, writes to

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us that it would be a good thing if public houses remained open until 10 P.M., and he considers that "the workingmen—especially colliers, iron-workers, and men engaged on the land—have had a legitimate grievance in not being able to procure a good wholesome beer at a reasonable price." With this opinion your commissioners heartily agree.

A special report for Barrow in Furness district contains the following:

The beer question, too, is one which causes great industrial unrest among the people. They complain that the amount of beer coming into Barrow is the same now or less than it was prior to the war; that the public houses are apparently closed to the public, but that favorite customers can obtain entrance by the back door and consume not only their own share, but more than is good for them. The result of all this is to drive such men as are in receipt of good wages to buy bottles of spirits, take them home, and consume them too rapidly. This evil, it is said, is also spreading among women. In the present crowded state of the houses, if this be true, it is a tragic picture, and the remedy for it is to reopen the public houses, consider carefully local needs in settling the hours of opening, and supply an honest beer at a fair price to all well-conducted clubs and public houses. Nor do we find that the more thoughtful of the real temperance men differ from ourselves in their outlook upon this important matter. The same view upon it was well expressed by a workingman who said to us: "I have yet to taste my first pint of beer, but I think it a great hardship that those of my mates who desire it cannot get it."

The report for the West Midlands area makes the following striking comment:

The commission were frankly amazed at the strength of the objections to the liquor restrictions. These came not only from the men in the habit of drinking beer, but from those who were life-long teetotalers and yet recognized the need of beer to those working in certain occupations. The question is three-fold—one of hours, price, and scarcity. Of these the last is by far the most galling. The limitation of hours, though unpopu-

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lar, has been accepted as a war necessity. The increase of price is resented chiefly because it is felt that brewers are making an undue profit, but the real grievance is the difficulty of obtaining the article. It must be remembered that we are dealing with men who all their lives have been accustomed to drink beer when they want it. We hold no brief either for or against beer drinking, but we are convinced that that is a question which men must settle for themselves, and that it must be recognized that beer is more than a drink. Without going into the thorny question of whether it is a food, it certainly is a social habit or a custom of life, as two witnesses expressed it. We recommend to the Government that the supply should be largely increased. We recognize that this may entail some weakening of the article, but we wish to impress upon the Government that besides supplying beer, they must supply the sort that men want, and that quantity alone will not meet the case. In allotting the new supply special regard should be had to areas which show largely increased population.

The Commissioners for the London and Southeastern area make the following recommendations:

Some relaxations of the existing restrictions on the use of beer might, we think, be made with advantage in cases of prolonged and exhausting labor, especially where men are exposed to great heat.

It is obviously necessary that the administration should see to the more equitable distribution of the supply, having regard to the number of the day population as distinct from the resident population.

The report of the Commissioners for the Southwest area says:

There ought to be a more equitable distribution of such articles as sugar and beer. The test of the proportion of the quantity which was supplied to a district in 1914 is not a fair one, as the bringing into a district of many workpeople engaged on munitions work increased the consuming population of that district. The supply to such a district has not proportionately kept pace with the increased population, whereas the districts from which the workpeople have come have proportionately benefited.

BRITAIN AND THE WAR LIQUOR PROBLEM

It is characteristic of the British temperament that her leaders adopt a subdued note in their public utterances. They warn the people not to rejoice unduly over important military successes, but to look for reverses; not to expect peace in the spring or the fall or in another year, but to be prepared for continued and greater sacrifices. The burden of their refrain is "Hold fast" and "Carry on." To adopt a somewhat similar tone, it may be proper to caution the reader that the liquor problem has not been solved in the United Kingdom by the application of methods and policies which were forced into adoption on account of the war. At the same time, it cannot be denied that great progress has been made, that important lessons have been learned and that the prospects are very encouraging for an actual and permanent reform based upon sound principles and thorough understanding. This is perhaps as far as it would be safe to prophesy.

In order to understand the conditions as they exist to-day, it is needful to glance at the situation before Great Britain found herself involved in the Great War. It would be very unjust to describe the United Kingdom as a "drunken" country, but it must be admitted that there was an appalling amount of intemperance in many communities and that this was exhibited in such a manner as to impress and disgust the observer. It was not solely in the slums of London, around the docks of Liverpool, and the factory districts of the great industrial centers that such disheartening spectacles were encountered; even the quiet cathedral cities, the university towns and the little shire capitals were by no means exempt. The Englishman's concern for individual liberty, the tenderness with which law and administrative custom treated the drunkard; the *laissez faire* sentiment prevailing in society, all contributed to this result. An effective reform was made the more difficult because so many persons of position and influence were interested in the liquor traffic, for the shares in joint stock companies engaged in the manufacture or sale of the various sorts of alcoholic beverages were held by clergymen, country gentry, the nobility and officials.

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Still, the field was not left entirely to the drinker and drink seller. There was first of all an abolition or prohibition party recruited chiefly from the non-conformist churches and conducting a vigorous campaign. As its aims and methods were purely destructive, it did not command the support of serious thinkers, but its membership was growing and its power increasing. The Church Temperance Union of the Established Church, more moderate in policy and expression, became in time one of the bulwarks of the movement for State purchase and control. A number of other societies, some purely ephemeral and others solidly established, with programmes ranging from the most radical to the most conservative, were also active.

Perhaps, however, the most prominent and certainly the most interesting movement was that which, discarding emotional appeals and demands for legislation, sought by the example of its works to point the way to progress in temperance. The Home Counties Public House Trust, Limited, which was the result of the amalgamation of many individual societies of similar aim, and which contained many eminent names among its managers and subscribers, undertook to show that the English liquor shop could be made clean and decent and conducted in such a manner as serve a highly useful purpose in community life. The organization had acquired the ownership and taken over the management of several hundred public houses prior to the war. The underlying thought was that places of rest and refreshment were necessary for the well-being of the people, who would support those which supplied such needs in proper surroundings, free from objectionable features.

The chief features of the Public House Trust programme may be summarized as follows:

1. The premises acquired were remodeled and rehabilitated each to the extent deemed desirable. Bars, snuggeries, booths and dark corners were done away with; framed pictures on the walls replaced advertisements of gin or rum; equipment was introduced to enable good food to be served; games, newspapers, magazines and other means of recreation were provided and every means taken to remove the suggestion of the mere drinking place.

2. Provision was made for the accommodation of women as well as men.

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3. A disinterested management was provided whose compensation did not depend upon the sale of liquor.

4. The sale of tea, coffee, milk, chocolate and beer and other harmless drinks was encouraged and the use of spirituous drinks discouraged.

It goes without saying that drunkenness or any form of disorderly conduct was not tolerated in houses conducted by the Trust. The movement was really only gaining headway when the war came with its paralyzing and disorganizing concomitants. Nevertheless, the Public House Trust had a just claim to important achievement. The fact that upward of 11,000,000 persons had been served in its several establishments without a single case of inebriety was perhaps its most brilliant recommendation. The corporation was not merely a social but also a financial success, for it should be borne in mind that the Trust was organized on business principles, paying dividends to its stockholders. Doubtless, the Trust's operations furnished some suggestions for the Government's guidance, when the control of liquor became an imperative duty on account of the breaking out of hostilities.

The war produced a social upheaval in Great Britain. Multitudes of men withdrew from commerce and industry to enter the army and navy and tremendous pressure was placed upon those who remained to keep business going "as usual" and in addition to turn out munitions and other war supplies. Women flocked into stores, shops and factories. Wages advanced greatly but the cost of living kept pace. The working day was prolonged and "speeding up" became the rule in many industries. This had such an effect as might have been expected. Men and women as well, completely exhausted with their labor under these conditions, with both muscles and nerves played out, sought relief in liquor. Drunkenness increased and seriously interfered with the output of military supplies. It was in such circumstances that the Central Control Board was created in 1915. Its purpose was to control the sale and supply of intoxicating liquors "in naval, military munitions or transport areas where such control should be found expedient for the successful prosecution of the war."

A liberal interpretation was given to the clauses defining the authority and the jurisdiction of the Central Control Board. By

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the end of 1916 it had brought under its regulations the greater part of the land area of Great Britain and 38,000,000 of the 41,000,000 inhabitants. Ireland was never included in its operations.

The Board cultivated its field both extensively and intensively. Its general rules included a ban upon treating in any form or under any conditions; the closing of public houses during certain hours, the prohibition of the sale of spirits during certain other hours, when establishments were open, and the forced dilution of spirits so as to reduce their alcoholic strength to not more than 25 per cent.

In its operations in particular districts the Board found it advisable to close outright hundreds of public houses, whose owners were, however, compensated. It also acted in conjunction with the General Munitions Board in the acquirement of a number of breweries and distilleries which were converted into plants for producing alcohol for war purposes. For the public houses that it permitted to remain in munition areas the Board prescribed drastic regulations. Finally it took over or established quite a number of public houses and industrial canteens which it operated with its own staffs and according to its own notions.

In some of the houses operated directly by the Board of Control, the sale of any kind of intoxicating liquors was not permitted. In a number of others the sale of beer was allowed, but in none were spirituous liquors served to the patrons. The object, of course, was the furnishing of facilities for rest, recreation and diversion, in clean and decent surroundings, to the munition workers and others living in the districts with opportunity for purchasing nourishing food and harmless drink at reasonable rates. In its conduct of public houses, the Board seems to have adopted much of the system originally put in force by the Public House Trust. Though the Board's operations have met with bitter criticism, both from the prohibitionists and from many interested in the liquor trade in one way, or another, the general opinion seems to be that it has accomplished important results. The Board itself, in a report presented to Parliament early in 1917, and covering its operations up to the end of March of that year, makes an interesting summary of its work as follows:

Sufficient experience of the results of the direct control of the

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liquor trade has now been gained to enable certain broad conclusions to be drawn. It has been proved —

a. That by extinguishing private interest in the sale of liquor and by establishing a strict system for the control and inspection of public houses it is possible both to reduce excessive drinking to a marked degree, and to insure that restrictions, such as those imposed by the Board's orders, shall be effective to an extent impossible under conditions of private management and of ill-regulated competitive trading.

b. That in houses in which liquor can be sold under conditions of comfort and decency and in which facilities are provided for recreation and for the sale of food not only is supervision made easier, but customers are less inclined to drink to excess than they are in houses which have been designed as mere drinking bars.

c. That many of the people who frequent public houses desire food as well as drink, and that, whatever the régime, the attempt to meet this demand, duly safeguarded against possible abuse, should be encouraged.

d. That under a unified system, such as is necessarily involved in State management, arrangements can be made to regulate the conduct of the trade in order to meet local requirements or temporary emergencies.

The success which is generally accorded to the Board's operations has given greater strength to the movement for the State purchase and control of all manufacture and sale of intoxicants in Great Britain. This does not mean prohibition, nor would it necessarily trend thereto, though it undoubtedly would result in the reduction of production of alcoholic beverages and the drastic limitations of drinking places, with strict regulations for their conduct. The movement has gone so far as to have been examined by two committees, appointed under government auspices, both of which have reported in favor of the acquiring of liquor producing and selling establishments, and recommending certain methods of ascertaining the value of the interests.

Quite apart from the work of the Board of Control, but necessarily having important influence upon its operations, have been certain, government measures (generally orders in council) affecting the distilling and brewing interests. One of the earliest measures of the war was the prohibition of further distilling, both in the interests of sobriety, and also having some reference to grain con-

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servation. As the stocks of liquor held in the United Kingdom were enormous, and as orders for dilution came early into force, there was no scarcity of such beverages, though quite recently sharp advances in price have been noted. The production of beer in the United Kingdom for the last year of peace was about 34,000,000 Imperial barrels, equivalent to about 42,000,000 barrels, American measure. For the year 1916, the output of the breweries was reduced by governmental order to 26,000,000 barrels, and encouragement given to the production of beer containing 2% proof spirits (a much lower standard than the average English beer or ale) by permitting the sale of such a drink at all times, during the open hours of Public Houses, and also in the military canteens. The reduction in the beer output was of course dictated by the fear that there would be a food shortage, and during the year 1916, orders were adopted forbidding the further use of barley for brewing purposes, although brewers were permitted to produce from stocks of malt in hand, or obtained from outside the Kingdom.

At the end of that year it was announced that the brewers would be permitted to turn out only 10,000,000 barrels during 1917, or about one-third of their production during the last year of peace. This order produced a real beer shortage in the country, and the complaints from men who had to do exhausting work in the munition plants, shipyards, mines, etc., were so numerous and so profound that the Government felt itself obliged to retrace its step in part. New orders were issued permitting the increase of the beer output by one-third, and also allowing the brewers to exceed this amount upon requisition from the military authorities. While originally it was intended that these orders should only be in force during the three summer months, it was found desirable to extend them to apply to the rest of the year. Finally just before 1917 passed into history the Food Controller issued a decree permitting the brewers to increase their output by 20 per cent. in the first quarter of the new year. He also in the same order granted an additional increase of $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for brewers supplying "necessitous munitions areas."

The significance of this action and phraseology will be recognized. Great Britain's government thus proclaims and records the fact

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that beer is a necessity to those who are engaged in turning out the tools and supplies for the soldiers upon whom the fate of the Empire depends.

There is, of course, a promise that the whole brewing situation will be re-examined and regulations of a permanent character promulgated. The Government has intimated such an intention on several occasions.

Extensive purchases, under requisition, of the barley held by brewers and maltsters, were made by a Royal Commission during the early part of 1917 when the U-boat menace was at its height. In September last, the Commission issued a circular proposing to re-sell these stocks to the original purchasers, provided storage rents and other charges were paid by them. This step was due to the fact that the Commission found itself with larger stocks of grain on hand than were actually needed for the food supply of the nation. Accordingly, it was willing to re-sell the barley to the original owners with a view to the continuance of brewing.

Prior to this move, exhaustive examinations had been made into the food values of brewing materials by groups of scientists, working under government auspices. This was no doubt prompted in part by the agitation set on foot by the prohibitionists who alleged that the brewers were wasting huge quantities of grain, that might be used for human sustenance. But the scientific findings scarcely accorded with this bald charge. It was shown that not only did the salvage from brewing, in the form of cattle food, have a high value, but that barley, the chief brewing material, could not be used, advantageously in large amounts for human beings. For example it was demonstrated that barley flour could not be advantageously mixed with wheat flour in a greater portion than 15 per cent. and that the uncooked barley was not economical as a ration for live-stock because of the difficulty attending its digestion. The brewers' grains being cooked in the brewing process were highly digestible.

These considerations together with the fervent demand of the British worker for his beer were doubtless the controlling factors in influencing the Government's action with respect to the malt liquors. As it had encountered the protests of the trade from time to time, the Government had now to meet the assaults of the pro-

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hibitionists who conducted a lively internal warfare with the object of attaining their ends. However, the Government has thus far stood firm, a circumstance the more remarkable from the fact that it was generally supposed to have strong leanings toward the prohibition of the liquor trade, before study of the question and practical experience with the problem had given it greater knowledge. One of the humors of the situation has been the absolute collapse of the organized prohibition, at least for the time being. The "Strength of Britain" movement for a time was highly impressive. It presented a petition to Parliament purporting to contain several million signatures which demanded the immediate and complete destruction of the traffic in all kinds of alcoholic beverages; it besieged the premier and the War Council with delegations; it held meetings all over the country. But its undoing can probably be laid at the door of one of its pamphlets "Defeat or Victory," which painted Great Britain as at the point of collapse solely because of drink. This contained so many false statements that the Government forbade its circulation outside of the country for fear of the wrongful impressions it might have created among the allies. The prohibitionists, not all of whom are troubled with scruples, succeeded in smuggling some copies out of the country and reprints have recently been circulated in the United States. But it should be known by those who read it that the "Strength of Britain" association is practically non-existent to-day. In fact, the chief business of the British prohibitionist now, seems to be a search for captivating titles under which his shadowy cohorts may camouflage.

As was intimated at the outset, it would not do to claim too much success for the methods employed in dealing with liquor during the war. But a reduction of 50 per cent. in drunkenness and an awakened state of public opinion are outstanding facts in the situation which carry with them more than a little hope for the future. It is likewise significant that beer and the other mild alcoholic beverages are being generally regarded as necessary for the worker and actual aids in the battle against intemperance. In this respect Great Britain is coming to the point of view of the Continental nations which, in effect, employ the mild drinks to fight distilled spirits.

DRINKING IN FRANCE

Letter from a special correspondent published in the Evening Post, New York, December 3, 1917.

PARIS, November 10.—A Frenchman who has been at the fighting front since the beginning in 1914, from Belgium to the Marne and back to Rheims and now Champagne, is home on leave and has looked into American newspapers. In the army, he has been at the head of more than a hundred soldiers coming from all parts of France, and in private life he has several hundred workmen. He says:

"Why is it some one or other is always talking of us Frenchmen as if we were going down? We have had more than our share of fighting, and we are still at it and sending our hundred-thousands to help the Italians. We have made more guns and munitions than anyone else, and all the allies have drawn on us. What is all this about alcohol getting the better of us? Are we not doing enough in four years of war for people that evidently do not know us to stop talking about our decadence and degeneracy? What more can we do or how many more of us must die to prove that we are men?"

I promised my friend that I would tell what I know at first hand—from men and women and not from printed pages—about alcohol-drinking in France. In any active modern country with great cities and industrial populations, it is easy to gather scare figures which may be true in particular instances without proving any general condition of the people, even among those from whom they were taken. Moreover, the really serious reports which have been made of alcoholism in France date back twenty-five and thirty years ago, one of the most thorough being older yet with Sadi Carnot for its compiler before he became President. Even the medical investigations are nearly as old.

It is hard that such figures should be amalgamated with newspaper reports concerning a limited class of war-workers and conclusions be drawn to dishearten those who had begun to love the

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French in spite of past legends and superstitions. Alas, poor France "bled white"—and yet these French, supposedly on their last legs, have just delivered harder blows than ever at the German front by attacks at Verdun, Chemin des Dames, and beyond Ypres, and now their veterans are lending their strength to the Italians in the common fight! Tired France, ready to give up Alsace at last as "independent"—and yet every French member of Government and leader in and out of Parliament, from the anniversary of the victory of the Marne to All Souls' commemoration of the dead, has just taken pains to cry aloud to the whole world that Alsace and Lorraine must come back to France, whole and entire. And now drinking France must be at death's door from alcohol! Let us see if it is not the same old story, looking first at what is being done during war and then at what was really going on—in life and not in print—during peace.

This summer a large liquor dealer was detected trying to sell off clandestinely the stock of absinthe which was left on his hands in 1914, when its manufacture was stopped and its sale forbidden under heavy penalties through all France. He was punished to the full extent of the law as was also, with proportionally less severity, a woman wineshop-keeper who was caught drinking with a crony what she claimed was one of her last two bottles.

Absinthe had become a symbol in France, and a superstition about the French abroad. I do not believe the closing up of Chicago saloons by Government has been such a feat as this suppression of absinthe. It stopped the industry—and the agriculture—of a department which had members of Parliament to defend its interests. It stopped the sale of so much alcohol, which has been the great elector as it has been in other republics. The alcoholic strength of absinthe averaged that of brandy, perhaps a little heavier than American whiskey. In the most sensational of prohibition statistics—those of insane asylums—half the cases allotted to alcohol in general were set down to absinthe. It is too early to have statistics since the suppression. No doubt substitutes have been found, "bitters" and so on, but they are not the same—the romance of the label is wanting and, like champagne for the female frequenter of British bars, they do not put one forwarder.

This is not the only restriction of strong drink since the war.

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From the beginning it has been made difficult to serve women with liqueurs. This year all alcoholic drinks in the French sense, that is, not comprising wine and beer, can be served only within the lunch and dinner hours. British soldiers seeking their whiskey and soda, and Americans demanding whiskey neat, long since learned this at the Boulevard cafés. Night-selling has to be over at half-past nine. Clandestine houses have been raided at a later hour, to find profiteers trying to enjoy their new money and South Americans who are replacing the new-rich Americans of years ago. There, with the tango and inevitable gaming table, champagne was sold at four dollars a bottle—which never cost one. But such, all added together, can never make a national danger.

A change, which has taken place in my own time, is naturally not remarked by outsiders. Among the middle classes when I was younger the free use of wine at meals was as common as it still is among the laboring classes. The alcoholic contents of ordinary table wines is not heavy, but children never and women seldom drank their wine without water just as they never ate a mouthful of meat without its corresponding mouthful of bread. I have lived to see French business men in numbers drinking unmixed water or even tea with their lunch—and it was not a hurry-up lunch, but the regular French piece in three or more acts occupying at least an hour. I see the same in families. The "little glass" of cognac which men used so often to take with their after-meal black coffee, has in likewise been disappearing, although it is still offered at ceremonial dinners. In cities, the use of mild beers, which was always common in the North, has become universal, even at Marseilles. This very decided change in the drinking habits of the middle classes, from small shopkeeper, clerk, and artisan up to millionaire, has not been the result of any temperance agitation, but rather of education in hygiene and general living and social changes. Pasteur has left his imprint on all French minds.

CONDITIONS AMONG WORKMEN

With workmen, things are different—at least with those who do not eat in their own homes. It is only among these that the treating habit exists in France. All who have a show of being

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property-holders, no matter how small, follow after the "bourgeois," or middle class. Even with the drinking of unattached workmen the same change is going on from education, new interests, and the possibility of rising socially. Many discouraging things are to be seen among those who work in herds like machines from whom little thought is required, but this is not peculiar to France. The wine and liquor seller, whose trade until these war restrictions was unbridled and who is still a political force, is the worst enemy of this class. In spite of party ill repute, Syndicalists (who are not the same as Socialists) in the long run make for righteousness here as elsewhere.

The latest hue and cry have been raised against war-working women who, with their husbands at the front, for the first time handle high wages—and, too often, stop to and from their work and take a drink or two or three like a man. Or perhaps, like Sairey Gamp, they keep a bottle to drink it when "so disposed." This is an evil, but French thrift, which is strongest in the woman, and the overruling love of children where there are any—there usually are among this class—make here too for righteousness. I am convinced this social danger is temporary and will cease with the circumstances.

As to the "apache" who, like the "cabaret," has been made a part of foreign superstitions concerning France, it is a libel on French laborers to consider him their particular progeny. Hoodlums and tramps in America are not all from the laboring classes any more than "yeggmen" are. In any case, alcohol has enough to answer for without easing our conscience by handing over to it these social products also.

LEGAL MOONSHINING

One peculiarly French problem of alcoholism is wound up with a sort of legal moonshining. It is the everlasting political question of the "bouilleurs de cru" who all have votes. They are wine or cider growers who, for supposed family consumption, have the right to distill their own products. This is made a pretext for clandestine distilling of more than the vastest family use can demand, whence a flux of strong liquor circulated cheaply at prices

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far below that of good liquor which has paid Government taxes. Normandy, with its apple orchards and cider brandy, suffers from this evil opportunity that makes the thief and drinker as well. But even here it is mixed up in cities like Rouen, with evil social conditions, which are not the effect, but may easily be part cause, of alcohol drinking. When Socialism can get free from Karl Marx's German abstractions and think humanly, the working classes may solve this problem for themselves—and perhaps the apple growers may learn that votes are for something else. It ought to be added that several of the French wine-growing departments are among the soberest in France and in the world. It is the same in Spain.

As nothing is sacred to party passion, even the French soldiers—the lads of Verdun—have been brought into these sensational indictments of a people that is struggling for life and liberty against Germans. Not long after the victory of the Marne, when French soldiers were amazing the world by their strength of soul and body, a pacifist lady discovered that their generals were feeding them up for their fights—on absinthe! Unless absinthe multiplies like wine at Cana of Galilee, the stock ought to have already disappeared down their million throats, although it does not quench thirst, and not one soldier in a hundred could have tasted it before the war. As the stock itself was non-existent, we may leave this precious sample of alcohol drinking in France enshrined for sane judgment.

FRENCH SOLDIERS FIGHT WITH CLEAR HEADS

The cry now is against the soldier's "pinard," or red wine, which he has always drunk at his meals and which has become by necessity his only drink in the trenches. Even a pacifist subscription could scarcely furnish him with table waters—and there is often no other. If the statistics of the French soldier's "juice"—black coffee, as hot as may be, brought him in buckets, even on the ridge of war—were set beside his very common wine, a campaign might be raised against that also. Meanwhile, his most prejudiced critics cannot pretend that he does not go into the fight with his head as clear as his heart is strong.

This question of alcoholism in France, which has been raised so unseasonably concerning a people fighting at the front and work-

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ing at the rear for their homes, ought not to be allowed to pass without remarking that the natural parallel campaign is not made. I have heard Frenchmen speak of this curiously. Yet when German trenches and strongholds fall into the hands of the Allies, it is not bottles that are found wanting, especially in their officers' quarters. And refugees who have passed three years under the German invasion tell no light tales of drinking habits that astonished their French sobriety.

S. D.

THE BEER OF CANADA

Though the whole of Canada, with the exception of Quebec and Yukon territory, have been for some time under provincial prohibition, it has been legally possible under certain conditions to brew and sell beers of the standard grades, and to produce and market without restrictions beers having a low percentage of alcohol. The statutes of the prohibition provinces, which were generally uniform in their principal provisions, permitted the importation by an individual of any sort of liquor either from a foreign country or another province, and did not forbid the production of liquors by brewers or distillers, both of whom were licensed by the Dominion Government. Furthermore, the prohibition statutes, as a rule, defined as intoxicating liquors those containing more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. proof spirits, equivalent to 1.43 per cent. of alcohol by volume.

As the laws were construed, a person living in Toronto might place an order for a standard beer brewed in that city with an agency in Montreal or some other point in Quebec province. The order would be sent back and the beer could be legally delivered from the Toronto brewery. The brewers devoted considerable attention to producing a beer which should come within the limits established in defining intoxicating liquors, and which could be sold anywhere, as has been intimated, without payment of special license fees or other restrictions. The light brews from the start had a considerable popularity. Their alcoholic content was so low, however, that they did not commend themselves to all palates as did the standard brews. Hence, the demand for them in sections remote from the brewery fell off, and the inconvenience attendant upon obtaining standard beers produced a decrease in the demand for the latter products. The effect of the whole situation was to turn many beer drinkers into consumers of whiskey.

In November, 1917, the Dominion Government forbade the further use of grain for beverage spirits, a measure which had practically no effect on the consumption of whiskey, as the distillers had enormous stocks on hand. A month later the Government issued

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orders in Council forbidding the further importation from foreign lands of any kind of intoxicating liquors, which, in conformity with the general provincial custom, it defined as beverages containing above $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. proof spirits. It also announced its intention of prohibiting, on April 1, 1918, all transportation of such beverages into prohibition provinces or areas.

This announcement immediately evoked emphatic protests from many sections, the labor element taking the lead in representing to the government that it was going too far. It should be understood that since the war began Canada has developed iron and steel and other heavy tonnage industries on an enormous scale, employing thousands of hands who are engaged at high pressure in turning out supplies for the armies. The Dominion Trades and Labor Council speedily sent representatives to Ottawa, who told the government officials that beer was an absolute necessity for the men engaged in this vitally important work, and that to cut it off might involve serious consequences.

The labor leaders suggested to the government that by simply making its standard $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of alcohol by weight, instead of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. proof spirits, it would be possible to give the worker a beer that would keep its flavor well, and would be otherwise perfectly satisfactory, but which, by no straining of the term, could be called intoxicating. Effective use was made of the experience of Great Britain, which was obliged in 1917 to increase the output of beer in order to give adequate supplies to the workers of the Kingdom.

The suggestion of the labor people has made a profound impression upon the government, as the situation in Great Britain is well understood for one thing, and for another the fact that $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. beer cannot be truthfully intoxicating, appeals to many persons of judgment and intelligence. It is too early to make predictions as to the government's course, but it is safe to say that if it should adopt the labor idea it would solve the problem in a manner satisfactory to everybody except the "root and branch" prohibitionists.

ICELAND TURNS FROM PROHIBITION

It is very likely that the New Icelandic Parliament, which meets in 1920, will repeal the prohibition law, according to an opinion expressed in an interview granted recently by a high official of that country. Since the passage of the act, the people have shown strong opposition to it and a large number are in favor of having it either cancelled or amended to permit the importation of light wines and beers.

The law, as originally adopted in 1912, prohibited the importation of all liquors containing over $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of alcohol, but permitted liquor merchants to sell their stock on hand in the usual manner. In January, 1915, however, complete prohibition became effective, although beers containing $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. or less alcohol were still specifically exempted with a very light tax.

The act, it appears, was advocated by the Good Templars party and really passed by default, since the majority of the voters, under the belief that it would not pass, showed little or no opposition at the time. This, in addition to the fact that many of the people did not fully appreciate what the law really meant, has made it decidedly unpopular.

It is further stated that although the country has a population of only 90,000 it is almost impossible to enforce the law on account of the large coast line, and large amounts of liquor are frequently smuggled in. The government with a small revenue force evidently concerns itself chiefly with the larger towns in the interior.

A petition recently circulated, which contains the names of many of the most prominent men and women of the island, states flatly that prohibition has done more harm than good.

BEER AND WINE FOR THE U. S. SOLDIERS

(By the Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Dec. 21.—All alcoholic beverages, except light wines and beers, are denied to members of the American expeditionary forces in France by General Pershing in general orders issued to-day. Extraordinary measures are being taken to insure sobriety and a high moral standard in the army, and the officers have been informed they will be held to strict accountability for the fullest compliance with the orders.

The text of the order says:

"Should men return to camp intoxicated they will be seized by the guard. Cases of drunkenness should be subjected to prompt disciplinary measures. Commanding officers at all places where troops are located will confer with the French authorities and use every endeavor to limit to the lowest possible the number of places where liquor is sold. It is desired that the authorities be assisted in locating non-licensed resorts, which should be reported immediately for necessary action.

"Soldiers are forbidden either to buy or accept as gifts whiskey, brandy, champagne, liquors or other alcoholic beverages other than light wines or beers. The gift or the retail sale of these by inhabitants in the zone of the army are forbidden by French law. Commanding officers will see that all drinking places where the liquors named are sold be designated as 'off limits,' and the necessary means adopted to prevent soldiers visiting them.

"Camp, regimental, battalion and company commanders will be held to a strict accountability for the fullest compliance with the requirements of this order."

As regards morality, the protection of the troops begins the moment they land and continues constantly thereafter. The order says that at the ports of debarkation, by co-operation with the French authorities and, if necessary, the use of the military secret police, every endeavor shall be made to locate the habitations and sections of towns frequented by immoral women. Such places will be declared "off limits" and posted for each company or detachment, and the frequenting or visiting of these places by members of the

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American expeditionary force is prohibited. Local commanders at all other towns and places where troops are stationed or billeted are instructed to observe the provisions of the order when local conditions indicate the advisability of such action.

For the information of relatives and friends of the troops it may be said that ranking American officers declare that the sobriety and high moral standards of the American forces as a whole have deeply impressed the French civil and military authorities.

A SLANDER ON OUR FIGHTERS

The Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, issued during December, 1917, from its Washington office a "clip" sheet containing a sensational and virulent attack upon the morals and conduct of the United States soldiers in France. The following excerpts will show the character of this diatribe:

"Conditions are horrifying and have made me a prohibitionist for life," writes the son of America's most distinguished private citizen. He declares that the drunkenness, immediately upon landing among both officers and men is appalling, that the guardhouses are overflowing with drunken men and the hospitals filled to capacity with drink-made patients.

Ten hundred and forty-six men from one suburban community in the Northeastern section of the United States were under guard for drunkenness after their first pay day in France.

"Nearly all the officers of the last lot of men landing got drunk their first night ashore," writes a lady from a French seaport. "What can they expect of their men?"

TRAITOROUS PROHIBITION

New York World, Jan. 9, 1917

Every falsehood uttered by the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Morals, of the Methodist Church, to the effect that drunkenness and lust are destroying the American army in France, is denied by trustworthy witnesses, military and civilian. Truth may at length overtake untruth, but meantime great harm will have been done and anxieties, already keen, cruelly increased.

The published slander of this political bureau hiding behind a great church, rests upon a few private letters, the authors of which refuse the use of their names. With such a flimsy basis we are informed that General Pershing's troops are whipped at this moment by debauchery and its diseases; that they are in hospitals and guard-houses by thousands; that the condition of both officers and men is appalling, and that nothing can save them but American prohibition enforced in France as some credulous people think it is enforced here.

In regard to most things, prohibitionists have assumed and been accorded the right to speak as they please of their opponents. Their hearts are bitter and their tongues drip venom. It is one thing, however, to exhaust the vocabulary of detraction, upon a political or social foe at home, and emphatically another to apply libels to the armies of the nation now facing the enemy abroad.

We shall hear in defense of these falsifiers that their intentions were good, but can the authorities let it go at that? No matter what their intentions may be, their work is evil and traitorous. There is not an enemy alien in custody to-day whose hostility to the American cause has been so harmful. Not one of the opponents of the Draft Law now in prison is so steeped in guilt.

Is prohibition propaganda, deadlier than any with which Germany has familiarized us, to be tolerated simply because it wears rather more ostentatiously than he, the Kaiser's cloak of piety?

THE CANTEEN IN THE ARMY

Excerpts from an article by Major Louis Livingston Seaman in the Forum for October, 1917.

In the early days of the American army, drunkenness was very common, and the sick list and death rate from alcoholism were alarming. As stated by the Reverend S. B. Dexter, secretary of the Ministerial Commission of Investigation at Port Sheridan: "It was a time when pay day meant absence from the post of almost half the command; when men were robbed by divekeepers on all sides, and when they were imprisoned in the guard house by the score for drunkenness. Liquor saloons were in abundance at the gates of every post; vile liquors, and sometimes vile drugs, were given out over the bar, and all the abominations annexed to such places were put in the pathway of the young men of the army."

It was, indeed, the harvest day of the divekeepers. Conditions were so monstrous and revolting that reform became imperative, and with this purpose in view the ablest and sanest officers of the army suggested the establishment of the post-exchange or canteen, which was adopted in the service in 1890. This institution was really a soldier's club located within the reservation or post; and had it originally been named the Soldier's Club, the campaign that resulted in its abolition would never have been heard of. Thrusting it into contempt and ignominy by calling it a canteen was as unfair and illogical as would be the calling of any club on Fifth Avenue a dramshop or a groggery.

Alcohol, in the army as well as out of it, is often the connecting link between health and disease—between decency and degradation. It was to reduce to its minimum this influence that the soldier's club or canteen was established. The amount of sickness resulting directly or indirectly from intoxicants diminished 50 per cent. during the first six months following its introduction. Such was its origin and such its beneficent results. Seventeen years ago it was abolished.

The testimony of a few witnesses, masters of military administration, on the results that have followed, may be of interest. It may

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be supposed that these gentlemen are as familiar with the needs of the army and have its welfare as deeply at heart, and are as well qualified to govern it as the whiskey dealers and others through whose influence the canteen was abolished.

The present commanding officer of the army, General Leonard Wood—himself a physician of high standing—says:

"The effect of the abolition of the Canteen has been almost unqualifiedly bad."

General Corbin, who commanded the army in 1902, says:

"It would seem unnecessary to argue to a fair-minded person the superiority of a system which provided a mild alcoholic beverage at reasonable cost in moderate quantities, under strict military control, to one which results in luring the soldier away from his barracks to neighboring dives where his body and soul are poisoned by vile liquors, with the accompanying vice of harlotry, and where his money is taken from him by gamblers and thieves."

General Young states:

"Reports from officers of all grades exhibit practical unanimity of opinion as to the evil effects of this restriction, in increased drunkenness, loathsome diseases contracted by men while under the influence of a bad or drugged liquor, in increased desertions from drunkenness from the same cause, the men, while in a drugged condition, being robbed by their associates of both sexes, and for this reason reluctant to return to their posts."

I was with the American troops stationed at Pekin during the Boxer war, after the abolition of the canteen, when an inspection showed that over 50 per cent. of all hospital patients were suffering from venereal diseases. This alarming factor in connection with the subject of the canteen is the most momentous that menaces the health of the army to-day. Venereal disease always claims a large proportion of patients in a military hospital, but since the abolition of the canteen the percentage of these cases has more than doubled.

The curse of the army is the grogeries and the brothels that flourish near the outskirts of the posts where alcohol is dispensed, and the frightfully high percentage of venereal diseases resulting from and depending upon it. In Porto Rico I once saw fifty-seven of the ninety-three patients in a military hospital suffering from this disease alone. Personal observation, of the hospitals in Cuba

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during and since the Spanish-American War, in China during the Boxer insurrection, in the Philippines and other places where our troops were stationed, confirms the view that since the abolition of the canteen the percentage of these cases has enormously increased. Recent conditions in Mexico show no improvement.

In 1889, prior to the introduction of the canteen, the admission to hospitals for venereal diseases was 84.66 in a thousand. In 1893, after the canteen was established, it was reduced to seventy-three in a thousand. In 1901 the canteen was abolished, and the following year, in an address before the United States Association of Military Surgeons, I pointed out in no uncertain language the danger to the army from the great increase of venereal disease likely to follow and Congress was memorialized to restore it, but nothing was done by the Government. Nine years later the admissions from venereal diseases increased to over 200 in a thousand, and at last some of the departments at Washington awakened from their Rip Van Winkle lethargy to a realization of this startling condition.

In 1911, the Surgeon-General in his report said:

"The venereal terror has come to outweigh in proportion any sanitary question which now confronts the army, and neither our national optimism nor the Anglo-Saxon disposition to ignore a subject which is offensive to public prudery can longer excuse a frank and honest confrontation of the problem."

In 1910 there were 14,640 hospital admissions from this cause alone, or about 20 per cent.—or fifteen regiments—or one-fifth of the total enlisted strength of the army. This is one year. These figures are out of all proportion to those which obtain in European armies, in all of which canteens are maintained. In the British army for the same year the admissions from venereal diseases were 7.6 per cent.; in the Hungarian army, 4.5; in the French, 3.5; in the Bavarian 1.5; in the United States, 19.7.

THE ALCOHOLIC RATION

From "Private Peat," an account of service with the Canadian forces

"A day's rations in the trenches consists of quite a variety of commodities. First thing in the winter morning we have that controversial blind, rum. We get a "tot" which is about equal to a tablespoonful. It is not compulsory, and no man need take it unless he wishes. This is not the time or place to discuss the temperance question, but our commanders and the army surgeons believe that rum as a medicine, as a stimulant, is necessary to the health of the soldier, therefore the rum is issued.

"We take this ration as a prescription. We gulp it down when half frozen, and nearly paralyzed after standing a night in mud and blood and ice, often to the waistline, rarely below the ankle, and it revives us as tea, cocoa or coffee could never do. We are not made drunkards by our rum ration. The great majority of us have never tasted medicinal rum before reaching the trenches; there is a rare chance that any of us will ever taste it, or want to taste it, again after leaving the trenches.

"The arguments against rum make Mr. Tommy Atkins tired, and I may say in passing that I have never yet seen a chaplain refuse his ration. And of the salt of the good God's earth are the chaplains. There was the Major, the Reverend John Pringle, of Yukon fame, whose only son Jack was killed in action after he had walked two hundred miles to enlist. No cant, no smug psalm-singing, mourner's-bench stuff for him. He believed in his Christianity like a man; he was ready to fight for his belief like a man; he cared for us like a father, and stood beside us in the mornings as we drank our stimulant. Again, I repeat if a man is found drunk while in active service, he is liable to court-martial and death. A few years' training of this kind will make the biggest pre-war drunkard come back home a sober man."

THE TRUTH ABOUT CONDITIONS IN FRANCE

The Survey, New York, Dec. 15, 1917

TO THE EDITOR: Your number of the 3d November publishes, under the signature of Elizabeth Tilton, an article entitled "The Drink Problem in France—Conditions Facing Our Soldiers," which, though undoubtedly inspired by the best intentions toward our country, appears neither fair nor to the point.

It is quite natural that the opinion in America should be concerned for the health of the American soldiers; but your description of alcoholism in France leads to the conclusion that your soldiers must fatally be exposed to the plague.

The problem presents itself quite differently, and I beg to ask your permission to rectify on this point an opinion wholly unfounded.

There is a question of alcoholism in France, as well as in other countries. The fact is unfortunately established. The newspaper articles which you quote prove at the very least that it engrosses the attention, that leagues have been constituted, that publicists make it the subject of newspaper and magazine articles and that public opinion is vigorously put on guard against the danger, at the same time as the legislature is asked to remedy the evil by the enactment of laws.

But this problem of alcoholism is a problem concerning the interior of the country and the civilians. The army, in virtue of the powers held by its chiefs not only over their troops, but also over the whole zone of the front, has been secured against it by measures which, no doubt, are of great interest to you:

1. In the first line, our soldiers receive a pint of wine per day and *now and then* a thirty-second part of a "liter" of rum (and not a sixteenth). You must not lose sight of the fact that the soldiers in the trenches are often in the rain, sometimes in water and always in the open air. You must acknowledge also that they need to be warmed up and that they eliminate quickly. There is not, there cannot be, any case of drunkenness in the first line; the trench protects against alcoholism even those who are inclined to it.

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2. In the second line : a pint of wine ; no alcohol.

3. In the whole army zone alcohols are prohibited and, by reason of the difficulties of transport, the military administration and the military "co-operatives" alone can receive wine. The troops are, therefore, fully prevented from buying it immoderately. Further behind, some traffickers may sell wine to the soldiers cantoned in the inhabited villages, but wine only and no alcohol.

I believe that similar measures have been taken by the chiefs of the American army in the zone of the front it is called upon to defend. They will have in your army the same efficiency they had in ours.

There remains for the soldier on furlough the danger of large cities, and this danger is a certainty ; but is it not the same, whether the city is called Paris or New York?

Privates on furlough who cannot establish that they have a family to receive them are refused admittance to Paris, and if, coming from the front, they wish to reach a town either in the Center or in the South, they have not the right to cross Paris and they must go around the city by way of the belt line.

Thus are removed the temptations which assail the soldier on furlough who has no home. Moreover, in all the towns of France, soldiers are forbidden to sit down at table in a café, outside of certain hours, and they cannot be served with any alcoholic drinks.

Let the chiefs of your army still further reinforce these rules, if they please. It is easy. The French authorities, on their part, will surely take all necessary steps to suppress all deeds which might impair the carrying out of your interdictions.

Here is the whole problem. It is precise, it is solvable. The American army in France, like the French army itself, shall, by a few simple measures, be safeguarded from the danger of alcoholism.

I regret that your article did not treat the problem as it presents itself. Notwithstanding the fact that the title put up the question very plainly, the author soon lost sight of it and indulged in drawing a picture of French alcoholism in general in a rather undefined design and under very dark colors. The conclusions are hopeless: The plague is let loose in France; the American troops could escape only if the whole of France rid itself of it; but France,

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not having done so, the American soldiers cannot, therefore, be protected against the unavoidable vice. And, as the author does not take the trouble to suggest any remedy, the sole result of this article is to add to the alarm of the American families.

Legitimate concern for the health of your boys and the laudable intention of provoking the adoption of measures for their protection, do not justify such a description of the physical and moral health of my country. You invoke the respect of truth; but to accumulate all sorts of facts, undated and borrowed from all kinds of authors, is not a scientific method of describing the problem to this day.

At least, if you take up the question of alcoholism in France as a whole, would it not be proper to state what has been done to fight it? And measures have been taken: absinthe, perhaps the most dangerous of alcohols, has been suppressed. Some weeks ago the French Government promulgated the law of the 1st October, 1917, on the repression of public drunkenness and police regulations concerning liquor selling establishments. Undoubtedly, there is yet much to be done; but France is a country of great common sense and "nearly one-half of the active adult male population of France" is not "vitally interested in the liquor business" in spite of your assertions.

Since forty months, the "active adult male population of France" has proven, has it not, that it has other interests at heart than the "liquor business"? It is unquestionable, also, that the French soldier is not overcome by alcoholism. The truth is that never has he been so well protected against it, and it rests with the American authorities for your troops to be still better protected. Therefore, why this complacency to paint under such desperate colors the defects of "gallant France" and to exaggerate the risks which your boys will run by her side?

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

*Pour Le Haut Commissaire de la Republique
francaise aux Stats Unis, Le Délégué Général,*

EDOUARD DE BILLY.

Washington.

HOMICIDE IN AMERICAN CITIES

If a city in a State which had not adopted prohibition should show year after year the highest murder rate in the civilized world in proportion to population, the prohibitionists, it may be expected, would seize upon such a condition as absolute proof of their contention that licensing the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks breeds crime. But when the shoe is on the other foot—when a prohibition city not only shows the highest murder rate in the civilized world, but actually exhibits a progressive increase of homicidal crime, under prohibition—what shall the answer be?

Dr. Frederick L. Hoffmann, of the Prudential Insurance Company, one of the most distinguished statisticians in America, publishes each year figures covering homicides in cities in the United States. In an article printed in the *Spectator* (New York), Dec. 20, 1917, he shows that the murder record is held by Memphis, Tenn., the chief city of a State which for more than a decade has been under prohibitory law. The record of Memphis is so ghastly that Dr. Hoffmann in the article suggests a Federal inquiry. It is significant that the best records are held by cities under the license system, including Milwaukee, Wis.; Newark, N. J., and others which are distinguished for their liberal policies. The table showing the records of the cities follows:

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HOMICIDES IN THIRTY-ONE AMERICAN CITIES, 1906-1916

RATES PER 100,000 OF POPULATION

CITIES	1906 1910	1911 1915	Homi- cides	Rate	1916 Difference in rate to that of 1911-1915	
	Rate	Rate			Actual	Per Cent.
Memphis, Tenn.....	74.0	70.6	134	89.9	+19.3	27.3
Atlanta, Ga.	24.3	34.5	59	31.0	- 3.5	10.1
New Orleans, La.....	27.4	24.2	95	25.6	+ 1.4	5.8
Nashville, Tenn.	21.6	35.7	29	24.8	-10.9	30.5
Charleston, S. C.....	31.3	34.8	14	23.1	-11.7	33.6
Dayton, Ohio	4.7	5.7	26	20.4	+14.7	257.9
Savannah, Ga.	26.1	34.4	13	18.9	-15.5	45.1
St. Louis, Mo.....	11.6	14.3	124	16.4	+ 2.1	14.7
Cincinnati, Ohio	11.2	12.1	58	14.1	+ 2.0	16.5
San Francisco, Cal.....	12.3a	13.2	63	13.6	+ .4	3.0
Chicago, Ill.	9.6	9.1	330	13.2	+ 4.1	45.1
Louisville, Ky.	17.7	16.9	31	13.0	- 3.9	23.1
Cleveland, Ohio	6.4	7.0	85	12.6	+ 5.6	80.0
Washington, D. C.....	8.0	8.3	38	10.4	+ 2.1	25.3
Baltimore, Md.	4.3	6.3	54	9.2	+ 2.9	46.0
Indianapolis, Ind.	6.6	10.2	24	8.8	- 1.4	13.7
Minneapolis, Minn.	3.5	5.1	31	8.5	+ 3.4	66.6
Los Angeles, Cal.....	7.5	10.7	41	8.1	- 2.6	24.3
Pittsburgh, Pa.	5.6	5.5	40	6.9	+ 1.4	25.5
Seattle, Wash.	9.1	8.9	23	6.6	- 2.3	25.8
Philadelphia, Pa.	4.6	4.5	110	6.4	+ 1.9	42.2
Buffalo, N. Y.....	4.6	5.3	28	6.0	+ .7	13.2
Spokane, Wash.	9.0	8.6	8	5.3	- 3.3	38.4
New York, N. Y.....	5.7	5.4	256	4.6	- .8	14.8
Hartford, Conn.	3.2	4.0	5	4.5	+ .5	12.5
Boston, Mass.	5.4	4.5	30	4.0	- .5	11.1
Newark, N. J.....	3.1	4.3	14	3.4	- .9	20.9
Providence, R. I.....	5.9	4.4	8	3.1	- 1.3	29.5
Rochester, N. Y.....	3.1	3.8	5	1.9	- 1.9	50.0
Milwaukee, Wis.	2.0	3.8	8	1.8	- 2.0	52.6
Reading, Pa.	4.1	2.2	2	1.8	- .4	18.2
Average	8.0	8.4	1,786	9.2	+ .8	9.5

aFor the years 1907-1910 only.

ALCOHOL IN "NON-ALCOHOLIC" DRINKS

It is the contention of those prohibitionists who affect to deal with the drink question from a scientific standpoint that the least quantity of alcohol is poison and that a beverage containing the smallest proportion of that element is highly inimical to the human system. The lurid pictures drawn by these pseudo-scientists of the devastating effects of alcoholic drink of whatsoever kind, upon the physical and mental organism of man, are familiar to millions of Americans. Their theories, however, encounter a rude shock in an official bulletin issued during 1917 by Commissioner Guy G. Frary, of the South Dakota Food and Drug Department.

The bulletin deals with the alcoholic content of the supposedly "soft" drinks which are currently sold in South Dakota, some of the samples having been purchased by the Department in the open market and others having been submitted by the manufacturers thereof. The list includes grape juice, fruit syrups, flavored soda waters, cereal beverages and cider among others. Of the 162 samples tested only 19 contained no alcohol whatsoever. The alcoholic strength of the others ranged all the way from a trace to 13 per cent. The higher percentages are found in the ciders or imitation ciders and the bulletin remarks that while they may have contained but a small amount of alcohol when put out, the fermentation of their sugar produced greater quantities after tapping. Some of the concentrated flavors with alcoholic contents of 4.12 to 4.55 per cent., can scarcely compare as temperance beverages with beer, whose alcoholic strength is now limited to $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

The findings of the South Dakota Food and Drug Department are confirmed and supplemented by recent analyses of grape juice, samples of which were purchased in a number of cities in different parts of the country. The analyses show that this drink is rarely free from alcohol and that the proportion of this element ranges from a trace to .72 per cent. or more than enough to place it in the class of alcoholic beverages on which the Federal Internal Revenue tax is levied. The Internal Revenue Bureau

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classifies all beverages containing one-half of one per cent. of alcohol or more as subject to the tax. It has been suggested that the reason for amending the national prohibition amendment so as to make it apply to "intoxicating" liquors instead of "alcoholic" liquors as was the case originally, may be found in the very considerable alcoholic content of the "soft" drinks.

It may be in order now for the scientific prohibitionist to withdraw his unequivocal demand that alcohol in any quantity be regarded as poison, or else to begin war upon the beverages in which his followers have found solace and refreshment.

"WHAT WE OWE TO ALCOHOL"

Excerpts from a pamphlet by Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.

[Sir James Crichton-Browne is one of the most distinguished alienists and physiologists of Great Britain. He is the Lord Chancellor's Visitor in Lunacy, is Vice-President and Treasurer of the Royal Institution, Fellow of the Royal Society and the New York Academy of Medicine and has had degrees conferred upon him by Edinburgh, Paris and St. Andrew's Universities. He is noted as a writer upon professional subjects.]

The teetotalers who are exploiting the war for the benefit of their particular cult dwell with wearisome iteration on the evils of alcohol, and ignore altogether its utilities; they magnify its faults and say nothing of its genial traits; they make it the scapegoat of sins other than its own, and paint it in the blackest colors, in the hope of securing restraints on its employment, which would not be tolerated for a moment in the free air of peace, which even now in these days of straitened liberty might, if adopted, end in dangerous recoil.

It is the old story of use and abuse. The abuse of alcohol is flagrant, and so its use, which although less in evidence is infinitely more widespread and potential, is to be suppressed. But on the rigid application of this principle we shall have nothing left to us. Christianity has had its abuses, persecutions, and cruelties, culminating in the "auto-da-fe." Is its work of healing and consolation therefore to be forgotten and abandoned? Navigation is being abused by submarines. Are we therefore no longer to go down into the sea in ships? A large number of our soldiers are coming from the front with irritable hearts due to the abuse of smoking. Is therefore tobacco, with all its soothing comfort and restorative influence, to be tabooed? Of the wounded just brought in to the underground hospital in the firing line in France Lord Northcliffe says: "All who could move a hand had a cigarette, now admitted to be the first need of all but the dangerously wounded."

But, according to teetotalers of the extremist sect—a curious

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assemblage of cranks, fanatics, and humanitarians, real and sham—alcohol has no uses. It is always and under all circumstances an unprofitable servant, idle and reprobate, not only valueless, but pernicious. It is a poison: that is now being constantly insisted on. It is, we are told, "a slow poison," "a deadly poison," "a destructive poison," an "accursed destroyer of our manhood," and those who are engaged in producing and vending this lethal potion and in passing round the chalice containing it, the brewers, distillers and publicans, are designated "the cannibal trade."

"Alcohol," we are informed *ex cathedra*, not an excess of alcohol, but alcohol, "lowers vitality, impairs judgment, sterilizes initiative, absorbs wealth, vitiates morality, and in raising the morbidity rate increases the death rate." Let it be proclaimed, then, abroad that alcohol is a poison, that is to say, something that impairs the health of the organism and destroys life, and that should therefore be scheduled with arsenic, strychnine and prussic acid.

Now all this is mere bogey-business and phrase-making, and those who indulge in it know very well that they are, no doubt with the best intentions, straining language and deliberately creating misconception. Alcohol is in a sense a poison, but just in the same sense as is everything that goeth into the mouth of man. A great excess of it will kill him quickly, a lesser excess will damage his constitution, but not less surely, although less notably and expeditiously, will a great or lesser excess of water, tea or beefsteak do the same thing. But when indicting alcohol as a poison, the teetotalers omit to mention that we are living and thriving every day of our lives on poisons much more indubitable than it. The human body is the manufactory of poisons of the most sure and subtle kind. Its internal secretions, which are essential to life and well-being, are in excess, fatal to them. The secretion of the thyroid gland, for instance, which is constantly pouring into the blood current, supplies, when normal in amount, a necessary chemical stimulus to the tissues, and, like alcohol, especially to those of the central nervous system, but any excess of it is responsible for that distressing malady Graves' disease, or exophthalmic anæmia, while a serious deficiency of it results in an arrest of growth and even in idiocy and cretinism. Bile, the secretion of the liver, not only removes from the body waste products, but plays a fundamental part in digestion in connection

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with the absorption of fats, and in limiting putrefactive changes in the intestines, but when it is dammed up in the system and passes into the blood, we have jaundice, a very patent form of poisoning which, if not relieved, has a fatal issue. The same is true of all other secretions, internal and external, such as those of the supra-renal capsules, the pituitary body, the pancreas and kidneys. In proper quantity and in the right place they are useful and beneficial, in the wrong place and in excess they are deleterious. And so it is with alcohol; in its right place and in moderation it is useful and beneficial; in the wrong place and in excess it is deleterious.

But, it may be said, alcohol is broadly distinguished from all bodily secretions, because they are essential to life while it is not so. No man or woman can survive the complete withdrawal of bile or thyroid secretion, but any number of men and women can go from the cradle to the grave absolutely without alcohol and be not a whit the worse. We cannot now be quite sure about that. Recent research has revealed that there are in the animal body a number of substances, which even in an infinitely minute amount are of great importance in physiological processes: hormones and vitamins these are called. The first are produced in one organ, pass into the blood current and produce effects in distant organs, creating a chemical co-ordination of the activities of the organism. The second are present in most kinds of food in their natural condition, and their presence in the diet of young animals is essential to growth, while their absence from the diet of animals of any age is apt to be followed by scurvy or neuritis. These bodies play a part in nutrition, until lately unsuspected, and exert a stimulant action which seems to be essential to the maintenance of the plant or animal. But recent biological research has revealed also that alcohol in minute quantities is formed in vegetables and in the bodies of animals. Higher plants, in the absence of oxygen, form alcohol, and alcohol has been discovered in the tissues of the higher animals derived from no external source, but probably an intermediate product of intracellular metabolism. There has been found in our tissues an alcoholase which changes sugar into alcohol. We may be quite sure that alcohol is not present in our tissues by accident, and that insignificant though its amount may be, it has its uses. What these uses are we can only speculate, but it is possible that this home-

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made alcohol may have what is called a catalytic action, and may by its presence promote the formation of new compounds in the composition of which it does not itself take part. But whatever it uses, there it is, this vile poison as it is called, appearing constantly a normal constituent in living beings into which it has never been artificially introduced, and lying beyond the reach of prohibition.

The contention, which has no doubt strongly impressed the ignorant, that alcohol is a dangerous poison, because under certain circumstances and when directly applied it kills protoplasm, living cells and seeds, is shamelessly fallacious. There is no real analogy between specks of naked protoplasm on a glass slide and brain cells *in situ*, with a copious blood supply. It is not true that living cells react upon every contact with alcohol as upon contact with poison. Naturally, strong alcohol is very detrimental to them, but so is distilled water, for if they are immersed in it, it kills them. But distilled water becomes innocuous to living cells when salts in a certain concentration are suspended in it, and so does alcohol in a certain dilution. It has been found that cells of the ciliated epithelium of the air passages isolated from the mucous membrane and transposed into a slightly alcoholized physiological salt solution, remain alive much longer than in a non-alcoholic solution. Certain molds and fungi flourish in a ten per cent. solution of alcohol, and so also do cells of higher animals. Seeds moistened with a one per cent. of alcohol in water, we are told, are slow in germinating and tardy in growth; but so are seeds exposed to bright sunlight for a little. Is it therefore to be concluded that sunlight is injurious to human beings? Young plants supplied with milk are slower in growth than those supplied with water. Should milk therefore be regarded as unsuitable for calves and babies? All the experiments instituted with the view of showing that alcohol must be injurious to human beings because, under certain circumstances, it is destructive of protoplasm and inimical to cell life, and many of the experiments have been undertaken with that express purpose, have been not only unconvincing, but in some instances ridiculous.

Cray fish, we are informed, reared in grog, a ten per cent. alcohol solution, are off color and sickly, and so under analogous conditions, immersed in, say, a ten per cent. vapor of chlorine gas or carbon-monoxide, would no doubt be human beings, but to argue

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from the cray fish experiment that a trace of alcohol 0.05 of a centigramme per pound of body weight in the human body when it is being rapidly burned up, and that is what a pint of beer amounts to, is hurtful to it, is the height of impudence. Nearer the mark was Roos' experiment, which showed that of two lots of guinea pigs of the same litter and the same initial weight and receiving the same nourishment, the lot which received daily 30 c.c. of red wine, 9 per cent. per kilogram of weight of the animal, at the end of five months weighed 12.9 per cent. more than the lot that went without wine.

The classification of alcohol as a poison cannot now be defended by any reasonable being, for alcohol is separated from the poisons by the cardinal fact that it is a nutrient, which they are not. Arsenic, strychnine and prussic acid do not nourish the system, but alcohol does, and it is the food value of alcohol that must now be emphasized.

Leibig, that illustrious chemist, taught, without other proofs than those of common sense, that alcohol is a food analogous to sugar, and that it is consumed in the system, "The ingestion of alcohol," he wrote, "dispenses with the use of starch or sweetened aliments."

This view was generally accepted until the latter part of the last century; when a series of chemists, in a series of experiments which are now known to have been faulty, tried to show that alcohol does not burn in our organs, but only passes through the system, fixing itself momentarily in the nerve centers, which it excites or intoxicates, and being ultimately eliminated unchanged by the skin, lungs and kidneys.

These experiments were, of course, eagerly seized on by the teetotalers, and have formed the staple of much total abstinence literature since. From thousands of platforms it has been vehemently proclaimed that alcohol is not a food, but a narcotic. But "the wheel has come full circle," and Leibig's view has been proved to be absolutely correct. Unimpeachable modern observations have demonstrated that the alcohol absorbed by animals is almost entirely consumed in the system. It spares the consumption of fat, and in so doing is itself consumed, yielding heat and energy to the body, one ounce of alcohol being equivalent as fuel to one ounce of butter.

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It spares the carbohydrates, sugar and starch, replacing them as a source of heat. It spares proteid, and thus lessens nitrogenous waste. Consumed in quantities within the oxidising power of the cells it is a food suitable to procure quickly heat and vigor, to protect the muscular part of our tissues, and to place the subject in a state capable of suddenly furnishing an effort superior to that which alimentation without alcohol would enable him to make. Atwater, an American investigator, to whom the science of dietetics owes much, found that from one-fifth to one-seventh of the total calories of the diet, that is to say from 488 to 680, out of a total of 3,400 calories as a standard, can be replaced by alcohol when the amount of fats and carbohydrates are insufficient, the calorie or unit of energy being the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 kilogram of water from 15 degrees to 16 degrees centigrade. Founding on this, Dr. Hammond observed that when he added alcohol to a diet on which he was losing weight, the loss was immediately stopped, and the late Dr. Anstie recorded striking instances of the same kind in which alcohol acted as a true food. He kept patients alive for many days during acute illness on nothing but large quantities of brandy, and found that they had not emaciated during that time nearly so much as they would have done had they been merely living on their own tissues. Mr. Brudenell Carter has recorded the case of an old gentleman who for many months took no other food but alcohol, ringing the changes on champagne, old port, brandy and Burton ale, and who was not only kept alive, but remained in moderate strength and comfort.

"Used without abuse," says Gautier, our highest French authority on diet, "fermented beverages agree with all those who find in too poor an alimentation an insufficient recuperation, with the adult who works hard and is badly fed, with the convalescent who is recovering from illness, and the old man who is decaying, and with the workman and sailor who have need of warmth." "We cannot," says Dr. Robert Hutchison, our highest English authority on diet, "deny to alcohol the right to be regarded as a food." "Alcohol," says the Committee of Royal Society on Food Supply, and this is the latest and most authoritative deliverance on the subject, "alcohol has some food value. Accurate experiments have shown that alcohol, if taken in moderate doses, up to the amount

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contained, for example, in one quart of beer, is completely burned up in the body, the proportion which under these circumstances escapes unchanged being at the most some 5 per cent. This combustion of necessity liberates energy in the body. Quantitative observations on the nutritional balance have shown, moreover, that at any rate under the special conditions of this experiment, this energy need not be lost as waste, but can be made to support the active functions of the body. This being so, a moderate quantity of alcohol may, if the conditions serve, actually take the place in nutrition of a dynamically equivalent quantity of fat or of sugar."

Leibig proved that in France solid food is consumed in larger quantities by those who never drink wine, and now that we are threatened with a serious food deficiency in this country, the value of alcohol as a food sparer must not be lost sight of.

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The conditions of life during a varied, restless and exciting military campaign and during the monotonous drudgery of the factory are so different that the effects of the use of alcohol in the one case afford no safe guide to its effects in the other, and the personal observations of a few mountain climbers, of whose idiosyncrasies and previous habits we know little, in rarefied air, in which the elimination of alcohol is more rapid and the phenomena of inebriation are less lasting and intense than under the ordinary barometric pressure, cannot throw much light on the industrial relations of alcohol beverages. The American experiences showing a better output when no alcohol was taken by workmen are more to the point, but they deal with the workmen of a certain class, are to some extent vitiated by the expectant attention and altered mental posture which observations of this kind invariably induce in the person submitted to them, and do not prove that alcohol as a whole does not conduce to industrial productivity. It may well be that the manual movements of a man which are not hastened or sustained by a pint of beer taken in the morning just before their performance begins are hastened or sustained by the pint of beer which he had for supper the previous evening. Much must depend on the nature of the movements, and it seems possible that while alcohol may fail to stimulate or even retard the movements of the small muscles of the hands and fingers calling for no great effort,

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it may facilitate the movements of the larger muscles of the limbs and trunk which involve a heavy expenditure of energy. It is the working men in whom, owing to the nature of their employment, heavy demands are made on the big muscles, who feel the urgent need of an alcoholic stimulus and regularly resort to it without detriment to their working capacity.

"A great number of the men engaged in very heavy manual labor," said Mr. Kennedy Jones, speaking at Edinburgh in May last, "as for example men working in blast furnaces and forges, must drink a considerable quantity of liquid. And the bulk of these men, especially in England—you may deplore it as you please—are in the habit of taking that liquid in the form of beer. The question is not whether cold tea or oatmeal water would be better for them, it is what would be the effect on their output of work if you suddenly cut off their beer to which they have been accustomed all their working lives." Mr. Kennedy Jones came to the conclusion that the effect would be disastrous, that their output of work would be reduced and their efficiency impaired, and so he wisely decided that workmen should continue to have their modicum of beer. "I do not see," he wrote subsequently, "why those who do not like beer and have no incentive to drink it should seize this opportunity to force their personal views on those men who do require beer to enable them to continue their work." He was supported in his conclusion in a remarkable letter to the *Times* by Mr. James Meadows, a practical coal miner, who has cut seventy tons of coal in nine shifts, who stigmatized the prohibitionists as "monomaniacs," and affirmed that the majority of the Welsh coal miners when they come out of the pit feel it to be a physiological necessity to proceed to the nearest public house and consume a pint or pints of beer. The coal miners stoutly maintain that the beer has an exhilarating and refreshing effect on them, which cannot be equalled by water, tea, coffee or any other beverage. Laborers in the harvest field putting forth a sudden exceptional spurt of energy, generally in hot weather, have affirmed the same thing, and declined to work minus beer, and not being imbeciles or chronic inebriates, may surely be allowed to know what best helps them to support their particular burden. It was the resentment in the workshops and fields at the restrictions placed on beer which compelled the

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Government to amend their ill advised policy in regard to it and to repudiate the assumptions, which, no doubt at the dictation of the temperance fanatics, they had previously accepted.

The rush of the colliers for beer at the end of their shift, and the copious drafts of it swallowed by the forgermen and harvester in the intervals of their toil, are prompted not by any consideration as to its effect on output, but by thirst and the sense of fatigue, both of which are relieved by beer. It does flush out the lactic acid which accumulates in strenuously exercised muscle and promotes recovery from that refractory state of the nerve cells which at the end of a long period of activity reduces their excitability. The revival may be brief—of shorter duration than that which other nutrients, free from any narcotizing tendency would secure—but it is much more rapidly induced and the relief of the sense of distress and exhaustion is much more decisive. No completely satisfactory substitute for it in highly arduous and sudoriparous employments has yet been suggested. And it is not for those who lead sedentary lives, and have perhaps never done a day of real hard, physical work in their lives, to dictate what those who engage in Herculean toil shall drink.

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An elaborate investigation of the alcohol problem with special reference to the physiological effects of moderate doses of alcohol on man is now being carried out at the Nutrition Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution at Washington. As far as it has gone this investigation has revealed that moderate doses of alcohol are followed not by facilitation but by slowing of motor processes of the simplest kind in certain finger and eye movements. But with this slowing there is acceleration of the pulse, and it is still somewhat doubtful how far the slowing is dependent on enfeeblement of the motor centers concerned or on stimulation of the inhibitory center controlling them. Besides rapidity of movement is not everything in muscle work; steadiness, precision, force and sustentation are as important as the rate at which contraction takes place. One significant fact has emerged during the investigation, and that is that the functional retardation that is incidental to the ingestion of alcohol is greatest and most persistent in those processes which are

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most distinctly exempt from voluntary reinforcement or voluntary control. The higher centers alone show capacity for auto-genetic reinforcement. The reflex centers are more affected than the voluntary, and yet it is an established truth that alcohol affects first of all the very highest and most voluntary centers and gradually works its way down in the nervous system. Dr. Benedict, the Washington investigator, is therefore wise in concluding his paper with the caution that it is of vital importance in seeking to transfer the results of his laboratory demonstration to a general consideration of the influence of alcohol on industrial efficiency to recall that under moderate doses of alcohol the highest processes showed the least effect. "Industrial processes," he says, "are by no means confined to muscular co-ordination, and I must emphasize that the data of this report must not be uncritically applied to industrial situations."

That is a judicious and much-needed warning, for infinite confusion has resulted from a hasty and unjustifiably wide interpretation of laboratory facts relating to alcohol. The part played by alcohol in human life cannot be settled by giving it to frogs and rabbits or by computation of foot pounds of muscle work per diem, or by a measurement of reflexes. Useful information may be obtained in these ways, but after all experience alone can be trusted to for deciding the practical value of a deduction from physiology. The action of alcohol is highly complex, and must be considered in relation to all the functions which enable a man to hold his own in the struggle for existence, which in the high civilization of modern times is becoming more and more artificial. It is not merely its effects on his musculature and on all his body organs that must be studied, but its effects on his nervous system and mental powers, on his intelligence, enterprise, readiness of resource, perseverance, will power and character as a whole. What is the sway of alcohol over the sources of ability which constitute the mind of the individual person the right balance of which constitutes mental health?

"The generalized food customs of mankind," said Sir William Roberts, "are not to be viewed as random practices, adopted to please the palate or gratify an idle or vicious taste. These customs must be regarded as the outcome of profound instincts which cor-

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respond to important wants of the human economy. They are the fruits of a colossal experience, accumulated by countless millions of men, through successive generations. They have the same weight and significance as other kindred facts of natural history and are fitted to yield to observation and study lessons of the highest scientific and practical value."

"The universal employment of fermented beverages," says Gautier, "is therefore logical and well founded. It follows that the good sense of ordinary people may sometimes be rigidly opposed to the exclusive theories of sciences, in this case prejudiced by the terrible evils of alcoholism."

In applying Sir William Roberts' principles and those of Gautier, it is obvious that widely disseminated food customs followed by many races and by vast masses of population have a deep significance. A careful scrutiny of the dietetic customs of civilized races reveals very clearly that there are two distinct objects aimed at: one is to subserve the needs of general nutrition, and the other is to subserve the needs of the higher functions of the brain and nervous system. Bread and other cereals, leguminous and other vegetables, the products of the dairy, and fruits, the harvest of the sea, and meat, minister to the former purposes, and alcohol, with aromatic aliments, tea, coffee, and cocoa to the latter.

The introduction of alcohol is the most momentous dietetic revolution that has ever occurred. It is not possible that that revolution involving the addition of so unique and important an element to dietary as alcohol should not have had some effect on the type of nutrition of the brain and nervous system, and that that effect has not been injurious the continuous progress of those nations addicted to alcohol and their ever-growing ascendancy sufficiently attests. The struggle for existence, or rather for a higher and better existence, among civilized men is now almost exclusively a brain struggle, and in that struggle a food that stimulated the brain must have proved advantageous. The races that have prevailed in that struggle and advanced farthest in civilization have all been consumers of alcohol, and wherever a race has abandoned alcohol, as many races have done on their conversion to the tenets of Islam, intellectual stagnation and decay have become apparent. "I think it probable," said Sir William Roberts, "that three or four

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generations of total abstainers in this country would lower our mental capacity to the Moslem level and that we should cease as a nation to be a breeding ground for men of genius." West against East, North against South, the heirs of the moderate drinkers are better men in force of body and mind than the heirs of abstainers.

There is no justification whatever for speaking of alcohol as a racial poison. Its function has been that of a trophic stimulant, and the best races have always partaken of it most freely. The more alcoholic races have surpassed the less alcoholic in health, longevity, procreative ability and mental power. If alcohol were really injurious to the welfare of a nation, the people who take least of it should rule the world. Who are the soberest people in Europe? The Spaniards, and so far are they from being the rulers of the world, that they have been shorn of their Empire and hardly come into reckoning in questions in which the great nations are concerned. On the other hand the nations which drink most should be the lowest in the international scale. Which is the nation that drinks most? The British, and the British nation is certainly not the least dominant. The Japanese are by no means a backward race, and they consume one-third as much alcohol as is taken in England in the form of beer.

Whatever our alcoholic transgressions may have been in the past we are showing in this war that our eyes are not dim nor our natural force abated. It is preposterous to talk of alcohol as "a racial poison" in view of such facts. We must bear in mind that the German Empire, in which alcohol in one form or another is in universal use, has increased in population during the last forty years from forty to seventy millions. "The racial poison" is just one of those teetotal inventions, quite unwarrantable, for which currency and credence is obtained by frequent repetition. It is in keeping with the assertion that alcohol is the criminal virus without which our prisons would be empty, an assertion which Mr. Basil Thompson, Assistant Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, and formerly Governor of Dartmouth Prison, has pronounced untenable. "Drink," he said, speaking at the Church Congress, "has much to answer for; perhaps one-half of the crimes of passion may be traced to it but with professional crime it has little to do. For that you must look to the home, to the decay of control, to the

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waning sense of responsibility of fathers toward their children. That is the soil in which vagrancy, as well as crime germinates, and as long as there are foolish and negligent parents these noxious weeds will grow." The Rev. Forbes Phillips said, "I have worked among criminals in the slums of a large town. The favorite drink was invariably cocoa." Dr. William Healey, in his book on the "Juvenile Delinquent," says "one notable discovery is the small part (among the factors of criminality) attributable to excess in alcohol in young criminals, in contrast with the considerable frequency of excessive indulgence in tea and coffee."

The decline of drinking and the improved habits of the people in regard to alcohol have been due to many different agencies. Legislation has borne its part. Mischievous as it has often been in the past, it has in modern times by the fiscal burdens it has imposed on those engaged in the manufacture of drinks, by the conditions it has attached to licenses, by the powers it has conferred on publicans, and the penalties it has inflicted on them for any contravention of the law, by the prohibition of the sale of alcohol at certain hours, and by various other enactments, put impediments in the way of drunkenness and contributed to public temperance. There is, no doubt, room for further moderate and well-considered legislation, reforming abuses, but stopping short of any arbitrary infringement of liberty, but this is not the time for it. We are living, during the war, under certain emergency restrictions, which have apparently been useful, but which have come very near the bounds of endurance, and which will not be tolerated when the war is over. Our experience of these restrictions has been far too brief to warrant any definite opinion about them. Only an optimist of the first water, contemplating them, could predict that three-fourths of the drunkenness that existed before the war will never exist again; great must be his faith in legislation who can venture on such a prophecy. Great economies may very probably be introduced into our mode of retailing alcohol to the public. Licensed houses are still too numerous, from the public order and police point of view, and also from the point of view of trade efficiency, but legislation is not the cure for drunkenness, and if carried too far will land us in evils much worse than those by which we are now afflicted. The acquirement of self-control is one of the main

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objects of education, the exercise of it, a chief part of the discipline of life, and to substitute for it grandmotherly legislation is to debilitate human nature and court disaster. There is no danger to a lawful government greater than for a well-behaved subject to feel himself deprived of his natural rights, and that danger is aggravated when he knows that the deprivation is inflicted on him for the sake of those who are morally inferior to him.

I verily believe that it is housing and education that are at the root of the temperance question. Let us give, or through adequate wages, secure to our people bright and wholesome homes, in which pure family life may be maintained; let us give them well-ordered public houses, in which refreshment and recreation and friendly companionship may be found, in attractive circumstances, and with no lure to drink. Let us rear them to adolescence, in a wholesome atmosphere of instruction and discipline, the one fitting them for the industry by which they must live, the other molding the character by which they must succeed, and both together opening up to them a brighter and wider horizon. Let us put a truly human life within reach of the poorest classes. Let us do all this, and we need no longer concern ourselves about drunkenness any more than about an occasional case of leprosy, to be dealt with *secundum artem*.

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We cannot in relation to food questions get away from alcohol, for not only is it a most acceptable auxiliary in bread-making, but it is domiciled in the bread itself. During bread-making some of the starch in the flour is lost by being split up into sugar and then into alcohol and carbonic acid. Most of the alcohol thus formed is driven off in baking, and we are still waiting for a process by which this alcohol, which it has been calculated amounts to 300,000 gallons annually in the ovens of London alone, may be intercepted and utilized. But a little alcohol does remain in the bread, 16 grains in each loaf, so that it has been computed that forty 2 lb. loaves are equivalent to a bottle of port wine. If there be truth in Hahnemann's doctrine of infinitesimals no bread eater should ever have delirium tremens.

The alcoholic origin and content of modern bread must be a sad trouble to the teetotalers of the stricter sort who hold that no

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good thing can come out of a brewery, and will not even allow any utility to brewers' grains. In a contemptible little booklet, at once truculent and pusillanimous, published not long ago under the auspices of "The Strength of Britain Movement," which has since collapsed, a writer claiming scientific authority states that "the brewers have a friend in a high place (that is Mr. Prothero) who went out of his way to utter the obvious nonsense, which would not deceive one of the infants so mortally concerned with it, that the brewer produces milk. Certain food produced by the farmer having been destroyed by the brewer, the remainder may feed cows; and this our new Minister of Agriculture interprets as signifying that the brewer produces milk, the fact being that these grains are condemned by our highest medical authority on the production of milk for the infant, as involving grave danger." Another writer in the same booklet tells us that Mr. Prothero talked "utter rubbish." These gentlemen are no doubt good judges of "obvious nonsense" and "utter rubbish," but Mr. Prothero was strictly correct in saying that brewers' grains serve a useful purpose, and help to maintain the supply of milk to infants and children in our large towns. The brewers do not destroy food, but convert it into certain commodities for which there is a demand, and the grains left over from the making of beer give an excellent return when converted into milk by the cow. It is estimated, by the Committee of the Royal Society, that 2 lbs. of mixed brewers' by-products, grains, malt-culms, and dried yeast will yield 1.07 lbs. of milk. The grains are equal in all respects to bran, and are a convenient and succulent food for town cows in winter. A certain proportion of the yeast is utilized as human food in the preparation of so-called meat extracts, to which, owing to its richness in vitamins, it may possibly impart valuable digestive properties; some goes to start the distilling fermentation and some is used as manure, so that nothing that the brewer handles is lost.

In connection with evolution, as I have said, mankind owes much to alcohol and in many subsidiary, but still momentous matters, it is under a deep debt of gratitude to it. Of the assistance it has given to the industrial arts I need say nothing, but it is well we should bear in mind that it is alcohol we have to thank for the triumphant application of life-saving knowledge in preventive medi-

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cine and in aseptic and antiseptic surgery. These have been the direct outcome of Pasteur's studies on fermentation, undertaken at the instigation of brewers and distillers in France, who have thus proved to be, inadvertently, benefactors of the human race. It was his studies on beer that were the turning point in Pasteur's career, and led him straight to that study of infectious diseases which has branched out so broadly and so beneficently. The conviction in Pasteur's mind has always been that there was more than analogy between the phenomena of fermentation and those of the contagious and infectious diseases of men and animals, and, proceeding with the utmost caution, he succeeded in demonstrating the rôle of micro-organisms in all of these. It was Pasteur who proved the infectious character of the silkworm disease, which was wrecking the silk trade in France, and who was thus able to restore that trade to prosperity. It was Pasteur who, by his study of anthrax, revealed the infective nature of that disease, and discovered the protective treatment which has safeguarded millions of sheep and cattle against it. It was Pasteur who, by his further studies on chicken-pox and swine fever, by his great discoveries with regard to immunity against infectious disease through the attenuation of virus, and finally by his study of hydrophobia and its treatment, laid the foundation of all the amazing developments in preventive medicine and hygiene which we have witnessed during the last forty years.

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Even the most stalwart medical opponents of alcohol have had to invoke its help in the presence of disease. The late Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, whose earnest advocacy of total abstinence is well known, and who inherited the Trevelyan Cellar, used to prescribe alcohol for his patients. Dr. W. B. Carpenter, that great pillar of teetotalism whose prize essay did so much for the cause, told me when visiting me in the year 1873 that after long years of total abstinence he found as life advanced and infirmity set in that two glasses of sherry a day did him good, and enabled him to go on with his work. Mr. Ernest Hart, the instigator of the medical declaration against alcohol, I once saw swallow three ounces of brandy neat, which he had found, he said, to be the only remedy

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for attacks of bilious sick-headache from which he periodically suffered.

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None of the great masters of medicine and surgery in modern times, much less in ancient, have joined in the outcry against alcohol, or have despised its aid in the practice of their calling. Sir James Paget, great surgeon and wise man, wrote as follows: "My study makes me as sure, as I would ever venture to be on any such question that there is not yet any evidence, sufficient to make it probable that a moderate habitual use of alcoholic drinks is generally or even to many persons injurious, and that there are sufficient reasons for believing that such an habitual use is on the whole and generally beneficial." Lord Lister, one of the greatest benefactors of his species, reared in the Society of Friends, ordered wine for his patients when he thought it needful, and took wine himself. He told me that in his later years he could not comfortably get through a dinner party without a little wine. Sir William Jenner, that accomplished clinician, although devoted to tea, of which he partook without detriment three or four times a day, also indulged in wine, and used it skilfully in his practice. Sir Andrew Clark, a medical philosopher inclined to stoicism and at one time denunciatory of alcohol, modified his views, and in his mature years sought refuge from some of the little worries of life in a glass of champagne with dinner. Sir William Broadbent, that sagacious practitioner, adhered to the old custom of taking a glass of port after dinner and used alcohol as an indispensable tool in his art. Sir Lauder Brunton, the beloved physician, grudgingly admitted that "alcohol may be very good when properly used." Deprecating its use by the young and the strong, except as an occasional luxury and especially as a pick-me-up by those who have to work in spurts, he allowed that in those who are past middle life and whose strength is declining with advancing years, in those who are debilitated by unfavorable external circumstances, or in those who are prostrated by disease, alcohol most clearly exerts a most beneficial action, and when properly used becomes as powerful for good as it is for evil when abused.

MEDICAL SCIENCE ON THE SIDE OF ALCOHOL

Dr. Abraham Jacobi in the New York "Times" Magazine, Sept. 2, 1917.

[*Dr. Abraham Jacobi, often termed the "Nestor" of the New York Medical profession, was born in 1830 and has been prominent as a practitioner, speaker, teacher and writer since 1853. He holds degrees from the Universities of Griefswald, Gottinger; Bonn; Michigan, Columbia, Yale, Harvard and Jefferson. He has held professorships in New York Medical College, University of New York and College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia) and many important hospital posts. He has been president of the American Medical Association and other professional societies and holds membership in a number at home and abroad. He is the author of numerous works on medical subjects.*]

Our local Health Commissioner has recently advised us to let alcohol explode in the trenches of the Germans, and not in the stomachs of the American people. And numbers of people have told us to let the President of the United States alone with his "discretion" to distil and redistil liquors, and to dispose of \$300,000,000—real dollars—which have to be paid, or not, by the brewers into the coffers of the United States.

Unfortunately, alcohol is utilized not only by those who know, but also by those who are ignorant; not only by those who use it for legitimate purposes, but also by those who utilize its very name for political pretexts. There will be a time soon when our courts of "justice" will be crowded by fanatical, ignorant women and their grasping attorneys, and unchristian healers, in prosecution and persecution of your honest doctors who know they have benefited their patients with small or, as the case may be, big doses of alcohol.

As it was the newspapers' business to publish the recent dictates of the delegates of the American Medical Association, so it will be their duty soon to protect members of the American Medical Association or of State or county societies against the persecutions of ignorant or greedy fanatics.

On that early June day of the delegates' meeting in the New

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York Academy of Medicine, we gave the whip end into the hands of our enemies, the ignoramuses and fanatics. The American Medical Association has evolved its history of seventy years in the interest of its safety, to wit: it has always surrounded itself by the wisdom of its best men in its councils. It has always relied on the learning and caution of its erudite and experienced men, and should never rely on the influence of voluble eloquence and plausible talk when deciding questions of cool science and the interest of the people, both sound and sick. The alcohol question is not one of tavern life, or the vagaries of drunkards, or the whims of fickle women. What we, the doctors, are principally interested in is the value of alcohol as a medicine and a food; and many of us consider it from the point of view of its sociological import. Both points of view are of equal value. As physicians, we are fortunate enough to be better informed than people in general; but, after all, that increases our duties as citizens.

I know of no article which has been made the subject of discussion, pro and con, more than alcohol. Its adversaries are numerous and eager. My friend, the active Health Commissioner of New York, and the great ex-President of Harvard University are among its efficient enemies. Dr. Haven Emerson speaks and writes on the subject incessantly. Only lately he has told us:

"Alcohol is not a stimulant, but is a depressant. Its excessive use frequently causes insanity. Used even in moderation, it more or less injures the nervous system, . . . thus causing innumerable accidents to the individuals and other innocent persons. Alcohol causes damage to the heart, kidneys and blood vessels, as well as to the stomach and liver. Owing to its effect on the germ plasm, it often damages the unborn babe."

All these statements are forcible, but they are not correct, because overdone. Our health commissioner is anxious to carry his points, and is eloquent, and this carries him into repeating his mistakes. His great qualities he shares with another great man whom many of us are frequently quoting, Dr. Charles W. Eliot. I do not see, while admiring both, why I should follow their mistakes. Quotations are no proofs, though they come from Eliot or Emerson. If Dr. Emerson calls Dr. Eliot's address, from which he quotes, "notable," their opinions are not gospel. As we are expected to

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look upon things now, nothing is required but that we have implicit faith in Emerson because he quotes Eliot, and in Eliot because he quotes Emerson. What the latter quotes from the former to-day is this:

"Recent experiences on the effects of alcohol on the nerves and glands of the human body have demonstrated beyond a doubt that alcohol invariably does harm, and never any good, either in health or disease. The use of alcohol as a defense against exposure or fatigue has been given up by all sensible persons. This evil of using alcohol is rooted, first, in what is called vested interests, and, secondly in the methods of taxation to which the white nations are accustomed."

After all, we are expected to believe that the principal roots of alcohol and alcoholism are the persons who sell beer, wine and spirits, and corrupt the people by heavy taxes, \$300,000,000 or more. That is what we are expected to believe and to teach. I decline to follow that advice, and will give you my reasons for declining.

It is true we have got into the habit of absorbing other people's mental food, like children who take their teachers' faith or beliefs. The hope that a person in authority will do it all is general. That is why our Senate and Congress are so easily "managed" by their leaders or their President—I mean our President—and feel comforted when he is told to regulate and rule our food, and fuel, and Federal trade, and shipping, and what not.

I am no longer surprised if a man, because he is President of the United States, is expected to know all about the effect of alcohol in the illness of a patient of mine. You see, he is the President and I am only a general practitioner. Without any disrespect to the President of the United States, or *even* the President of the American Medical Association, I am sure that I know more about that case of mine than the lay President of the United States and the great surgeon, the President of the American Medical Association; and I have the courage to tell my friends of the House of Delegates that their opinions will change, should change, with better information or closer thinking.

The very fact that alcohol is recognized as a valuable dietetic resource and a precious remedy in disease has been the cause of

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its being criticized. That should be so. It is natural that its frequent use may lead to abuse. That abuse is liable to become a danger to individuals and to communities. It is true, however, that its legitimate employment as a pharmaceutical remedy has not caused a visible damage, yet the facility of obtaining it for improper uses has caused untold adversaries.

Physicians have always found alcohol a valuable, aye, an indispensable, remedy. There is hardly a human organism which is not favorably influenced; mainly the aged, feeble, fat and convalescent feel its benefactions. For internal use the administration of alcohol pure (95 per cent.) is rarely employed; large quantities of it are rarely required. Still, even snake poisoning is not always benefited by it. Many cases, however, of recovery from that very cause, cured by big doses of alcohol (whiskey or brandy), are undoubted. They prove that their effect is more than merely the result of circulatory stimulation. I have always felt that many such cases are the results of septic intoxication and that the poisons are individual and of different character. What I have taught of the efficacy of large doses of whiskey and brandy in thorough sepsis of diphtheria and typhoid fever agrees with what has been reported of occasional recoveries of snake poisoning. Indeed, it is just these occasional cases which have given alcohol the popular reputation of its efficacy as a snake remedy.

Alcohol treatment that means wine in moderate doses or diluted liquors is highly appreciated by physicians and those who are teachable, and recognized as an article of diet and cure. It need not make you strong, but it makes you feel strong; for temporary efficiency that is of import and efficient. It makes your waning pulse return, your fainting attack pass by, and your fatigued or exhausted muscle recover. I am quite willing to admit that a single dose of wine which relieves your syncope is no permanent cure; but I am quite satisfied with that, and do not find fault with a stimulant that relieves the faintness, though not being able to cure your incurable heart valve. And my intelligent and well-informed readers say "Amen." I am addressing my colleagues who know the sick, and not those who ought to learn.

Alcohol preparations, always taking small doses for granted, are good stomachics; that is, they aid you in your digestion. Mr.

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Beverley Robinson tells us in a recent interview that he takes, and requires a small dose of diluted whiskey with his meal. From three to six ounces of a mild wine will render the same service. One-third of that I took once a day until half a year ago, and shall be pleased to return to that when my objections to it will have been removed. Maybe other people, of different sex or age or disposition, will require another dose, larger or more frequently. And those who are forbidden by their health, or ill health, kidney troubles, or "hardening arteries," will be guided by their contradictory indications.

We doctors are wrought up about the subject of alcohol, always were, and now more so since we have been officially told that we must shun prescribing alcohol in any shape. We were always of the opinion that alcohol was to be shunned as the cause of arterio sclerosis, cirrhosis of the liver, delirium tremens, poverty and immorality; but what is worse, and you may have been told, alcohol has been held up to me and my 150,000 colleagues all over the Union as the coarsest crime possible. The most imminent danger is the avalanche of new books and pamphlets on the subject of alcohol.

The value of alcohol should not be estimated or supposed, but studied and demonstrated. A prohibition movement kept up by "400,000 women" is no proof. Nor are 600 Congressmen capable of deciding a scientific problem, though fortified by a caucus. Great scientists, fortified by the results of their experience extending over a century of studies in the laboratories or at the bedsides, are required to furnish proofs. They are numerous. I give you only a few names. I quote F. Penzoldt's seventh edition (1908) of "Clinical (Medicinal) Treatment" and the sixth edition (1915) of Arthur R. Cushing's "Pharmacology and Therapeutics." They are standards. Penzoldt says:

"Alcohol, in the shape of alcoholic beverages in individualizing administration, is an invaluable remedy in the treatment of numerous, mostly feverish, diseases, particularly in cardiac debility; it is very much administered externally."

And again:

"Alcohol dilates the blood vessels. In that way the sense of warmth is a regular occurrence. Still, the body temperature is

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usually not increased, probably on account of a loss of temperature caused by the dilatation of blood vessels. Alcohol introduced into the body is burned up into carbon dioxide and water. Another positive effect of alcohol is its saving of fat, and also of protein. Direct stimulation of the nerve centers increases the amount of respiration. Experiments have proved that moderate doses of alcohol impair the action of the muscle when in its normal condition, but repair it at once when totally incapacitated for work. Medicinal doses reduce the sensitiveness for pain and worry. The local application of alcohol is frequent. It results rapidly in coolness and secondary hyperæmia which is very extensive.

"Alcohol is a disinfectant. It acts favorably as an application to furuncles (boils), phlegmons, inflammations, erysipelas, and as a preparation to general disinfection with tincture of iodine. It removes fat from soiled skin, and for that purpose, when its application is temporary only, it may be used undiluted. Otherwise, diluted with equal parts of water, it is in common use, and appreciated."

I hope in "prohibition" camps also. Arthur R. Cushing, page 181:

"Alcohol as a food. It has been shown that only 5 per cent. or less of the ingested alcohol is excreted, while the rest of that absorbed from the stomach and bowel, amounting to over 95 per cent., undergoes combustion in the tissues. . . . In undergoing combustion, alcohol gives up energy, and therefore is technically a food. . . . It acts as a substitute for carbohydrates in the food."

A. Jacobi, in his "Treatise on Diphtheria," 1880, may be quoted with propriety:

"In diphtheria there is more danger from giving too little than too much. When the pulse begins to be small and frequent, alcohol must be given at once. A three-year-old child can comfortably take 30 to 150 grammes of cognac, or whiskey, or a gramme of camphor, or both, in twenty-four hours. In the septic form, especially, the intoxicating action of alcohol is not observed, the pulse becomes stronger and slower, and the patient becomes restful. The dose can hardly be too large. The fear of a bold administration must vanish, as does that of large doses of opium in peritonitis, or iodide of potassium in meningitis or syphilis. Cases of young children in

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sepsis would improve immediately when 100 grammes of whiskey was increased in one day to 400 grammes."

My life has been spent among the sick and the recovering and the dying. That has been so with diphtheria since 1858, when it appeared among us, mild and bad. Many thoroughly septic cases got well after having been "given up." No amount of whiskey will ever lead to intoxication when its effect is wanted to combat sepsis.

There are recoveries which will set in without treatment, but we do not know beforehand which they will be. No alleged mild case is safe until recovery has taken place. When heart failure has once set in—and it frequently does in apparently mild cases—our efforts are too often in vain. Thus alcoholic stimulants ought to be given early and often, and in large quantities, thoroughly diluted. There is no such thing as danger from them or intoxication in septic diseases. Three ounces daily may suffice, but I have often seen nine ounces or more of brandy or whiskey save children who had been doing badly with three.

In the treatment of infant diarrhoea and dysentery small and frequent doses of alcohol will certainly stimulate the nervous system, digestion and circulation, and they also stimulate the skin and increase perspiration. Alcohol given in this manner certainly arrests fermentation. Moreover, it takes the place of food and will act favorably as food where no solid carbohydrates are tolerated by the intestinal tract. As it is absorbed in the stomach, so does it protect the intestinal tract. It has been found that when only small quantities of milk and pure alcohol and water are given as food the body increases in weight. But it is absolutely necessary that the alcohol or the alcoholic preparation should be pure. Fusel oil will dilate blood vessels, produce and increase congestion, and prove dangerous. Where no good brandy or whiskey can be provided, it is better to use alcohol in substance diluted with water.

Under the title "The Food Supply and Alcoholic Beverages," the weekly bulletin of the Department of Health of the City of New York of July 7, 1917, reports as follows:

"The British Government has just issued a paper on the food supply of the United Kingdom. It is the result of some ten co-operating genuine authorities, and contains what follows:

"A moderate quantity of alcohol may actually take the place

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in nutrition of a dynamically equivalent quantity of fat or of sugar. Were it not possessed of other qualities, the food value of alcohol would, therefore, be measured by its full caloric value. But, unlike foodstuffs more strictly defined, alcohol exerts effects as a drug which cannot be ignored in appraising its value as a food. These effects become more important when the individual is called upon to do strenuous work or to endure exposure. . . . The records of American industrial experience are significant in showing a better output where no alcohol is taken by the workmen.

"There is little need to decide how far these effects are purely physical, or to what degree they are psychological. The facts show that the value of alcohol as a source of maintenance and of work-power for the nation cannot, as in the case of a normal foodstuff, be legitimately measured by its gross caloric value."

The following is added as a memorable historical fact. In the *Evening Mail* of July 27, 1917, I meet with the following lines:

"Unrest and even strikes have been caused in different parts of England because of a demand by the workmen for an increased quantity of beer. As a result, the output of munitions has been lowered, and the conduct of the war interfered with. The Government has decided to permit the brewing of more beer."

Let this be enough for to-day!

ALCOHOL AND THERAPEUTICS

Dr. Edward Huntington Williams, Los Angeles, Cal., in Medical Record, New York, October 20, 1917.

Something like five years ago, at a meeting of the World's W. C. T. U., a somewhat overwrought feminine member of the audience suggested that a Federal law should be passed forbidding doctors to use alcohol in any form in the practice of their profession. The suggestion was quietly but firmly suppressed by the more thoughtful and less choleric members of the conference, because they believed that, although alcohol was a bad master, it was a good servant—a good medical servant, at least.

Very few members of the medical profession, of course, ever heard of this little flash-pan incident; and those who did for the most part regarded it as one of those pleasantries which characterize our emotional, over-petticoated present day legislation. When, however, the House of Delegates of our great American Medical Association at the 1917 meeting tacitly championed the suppressed W. C. T. U. member's suggestion by declaring that alcohol's "use in therapeutics, as a tonic or a stimulant or as a food has no scientific basis," and that its use as a therapeutic agent should be discouraged, it was evident that our temperance fanatic's little pleasantry had been making progress. To some, at least, it seemed to have developed into a formidable medical boomerang.

It has been suggested that this action of the House of Delegates may have been merely a "war measure"—an attempt to emphasize the evils of alcoholic abuses at this critical time, and largely for lay consumption. Certainly, it was contrary to the teaching of practically every medical text-book, and not in accord with the experiences of most physicians.

But, unfortunately, the laymen of America have a habit of thinking for themselves, even in medical matters. We have taught them to do so. And, in any event, it is futile to try to convince a man who has lulled a toothache, eased a "colic," or warmed a benumbed body with some form of spirits, that he had done nothing of the kind. We are likely to lose his confidence if we attempt to do so. And,

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it is not merely his confidence in us individually that may be affected, but confidence in the whole fabric of modern medicine.

Moreover, it is evident to anyone if practically all medical books teach that alcohol is a useful drug; and that meanwhile the official sponsors for the greatest medical organization of the country declare that it is not—it is quite evident that one or the other must be mistaken. And this will lead inevitably to the suspicion that if they are mistaken about the effects of such a universal drug as alcohol, which has been studied since ancient times, they are much more likely to be mistaken about the less well known drugs, such as digitalis, opium, belladonna, and a dozen others.

Kraepelin, the champion of temperance, has pointed out that observations about therapeutics, to be of value, must "harmonize with the experiences of every-day life." The dogmatic statements of the House of Delegates, therefore, may be measured by this standard, and, if correct, should harmonize with the opinions of the majority of physiologists, pharmacologists, and clinicians. As a matter of fact they do not "harmonize" at all, as any physician may demonstrate for himself by reaching into his bookcase and picking at random almost any one of his text-books. The result will be the same whether the volume he hits upon happens to be one of the old sheep-bound books, or one of the more recent cloth creations.

As I write this, a copy of the *Medical Record* for August 18, 1917, comes to my desk. On the first page I find an article by Dr. Horatio C. Wood, Jr., in which he says: "Personally, I am convinced that, under certain circumstances, alcohol is a valuable remedy." Dr. Hobart Amory Hare went on record two months earlier, in the *Journal of the A. M. A.*, protesting against the action of the House of Delegates in condemning the medicinal use of alcohol as being, "in the opinion of many eminent medical men, untrue and not supported by the majority of evidence." And it is probable that the opinions expressed by Dr. Wood and Dr. Hare indicate the belief of a vast majority of physicians everywhere. Moreover, most experimental research workers have found evidence that supports the views of the clinicians.

Thus, Sir Michael Foster, acting as spokesman for the International Physiological Congress, asserted that: ". . . The results of

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careful experiments show that alcohol, so taken (in diluted form and in small doses), is oxidized within the body and so supplies energy like common articles of food, and that it is physiologically incorrect to designate it as a poison, that is, a substance which can only do harm and never do good to the body." Sir Michael's opinion was expressed several years ago; but a majority of "up-to-date" physiologists still accept the opinion of the great Englishman. Howell, of Johns Hopkins, for example, asserts in his text-book of physiology as the result of experiments, that "These results indicate, therefore, that alcohol may actually take the place physiologically of fat or carbohydrates as a source of energy and as a protector of protein metabolism." And this view is held by Newman, Atwater, and most other competent observers.

These physiologists, to be sure, are referring to the action of alcohol in normal, rather than pathological conditions. But clinicians who have earned the right to a hearing not only advocate the use of alcohol as a therapeutic agent, but are ready to name specific conditions in which it is helpful. Osler, for example, says: "I should be sorry to give up its use in the severe forms of enteric fever and pneumonia." And Dr. G. B. Twitchell, writing in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, asserts that when alcohol is given in the severe cases of pneumonia where the patient appears moribund—a condition that every practitioner has seen, and dreads—the temperature comes down a little, the pulse is quieted and strengthened, and the livid face is flushed. "Keep it up and the case, apparently lost, will meet the crisis successfully. The trouble from alcohol in this disease is that we give it too sparingly."

These are typical examples of the kind of observations one finds everywhere in authoritative medical literature. They dispute flatly the assertion of the House of Delegates that alcohol does not act as a stimulant in the ordinarily accepted meaning of the term. "That it does act as a powerful cordial in heart failure," says Sir Clifford Allbutt, "is undeniable by anyone who has averted a faint by a glass of wine, or watched its effect upon certain feeble, irregular pulses."

It is not merely as a "stimulant," however, that alcohol has made a place for itself in therapeutics. Indeed, judged by medical literature, it is doubtful if any other single drug has been so highly

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and universally recommended for the treatment of so many specific conditions, even in recent years, as alcohol.

Thus we find such men as Dr. Abraham Jacobi, former president of the American Medical Association, accurate observer, and a man of tremendous experience, advocating the use of heroic doses of whiskey in the treatment of sepsis, and emphasizing what he believes to be a fact that "no amount of whiskey will produce intoxication when its effects are wanted to combat sepsis." And Dr. George H. Weaver declaring that "For general toxic disturbances, manifested by rapid and irregular heart, occasionally by slow heart, and sometimes by vomiting, alcohol is to be given freely and frequently repeated. Strychnine is of value, but not equally with alcohol."

Evidently, Dr. Weaver takes issue with those who maintain that alcohol may be dispensed with in the practice of medicine because other less harmful substances act equally well.

In another field, Lathem, writing on the treatment of tuberculosis in the London *Practitioner*, says: "Experience has shown that alcohol is of the greatest possible service when fever is present. It saves the body protein, stimulates the appetite, and in small doses hastens gastric digestion." And the American physicians, Butler, Favill, and Norman Bridge, in the volume for which they stand sponsors, agree that "the use of alcohol to relieve gastric distress is rational and effective."

Speaking of the treatment of diabetes, Meyer and Gottlieb assert that: "In diabetic acidosis the administration of alcohol, like that of carbohydrates, decreases the formation of acetone, and also that of the pathologically more important oxybutyric acid." And von Noorden declares that, in certain phases of diabetes, whiskey in heroic doses—a "veritable drenching of the system"—is life saving. At these critical periods he gives no food whatever. Yet "large quantities of whiskey are well borne even when the patient is not accustomed to them. It is followed by a large reduction of ketonuria and the general condition of the patient is greatly improved."

In acute infectious diseases, to name but one instance, Dr. Jay F. Schamberg says that in the treatment of variola: "It is a wise plan not to wait for the development of such manifestations (tremor,

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pallor, delirium, etc.), but to anticipate them and strengthen the vital forces by the timely employment of alcohol." And similar statements as regards the effects of alcohol are found everywhere in medical literature.

Thus it appears that, in the printed opinions of a vast majority of authoritative writers, alcohol ranges in therapeutic usefulness, in the treatment of certain conditions, between a substance that is positively helpful to one that is absolutely indispensable. And the conditions for which it has been found helpful include many varied types of maladies, from acute infections to chronic organic diseases.

Yet we are asked to believe that these assertions are all wrong—that our observers did not see what they thought they did at all. In short, the action of the House of Delegates leaves us no middle ground; we are obliged to doubt the wisdom of a vast majority of observers who believe that alcohol is a useful remedy, or doubt the wisdom of the House of Delegates in declaring that it is not.

This rift in medical harmony would be of little importance if almost any remedy other than alcohol were involved. But, unfortunately, the problem of alcohol is not merely a medical one, but a political, moral, ethical, financial, and religious one as well. Needless to say, therefore, the action of the House of Delegates has stirred up a tempest, whereas, in a less emotional field, it would scarcely have caused a ripple.

Roughly speaking, the people who are being directly affected by the action of the House of Delegates fall into one of four groups, namely, physicians, laymen in general, temperance advocates (including both the sincere and the professional types), and the opponents to scientific medicine, most of whom belong to one or another of the "drugless healing" cults.

Curiously enough, the persons whose opinions seem to be least influenced by the action of their official representatives are the members of the first group, the physicians. The reason for this is readily understood. Every physician, even of very limited clinical experience, has had occasion to test the therapeutic effects of alcohol. Mostly he has been able to note what he considers some very definite effects in certain cases. It is what he expects, because

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the weight of clinical evidence has taught him to expect it. And once this physician has tided a pneumonia case over a critical period with alcohol, or "watched its effect upon certain feeble, irregular pulses," as inevitably he will, he is not likely to change his opinion about what he considers the "evidence of his own senses." In any event, he is accustomed to "going it alone" in the treatment of his cases; and it will cause him very little perturbation to know that certain officials of his Society do not see things as he does.

As far as the layman is concerned, the decision of the House of Delegates is likely to have about as little effect as in the case of the average physician. The layman has had the subject of strong drink hammered into him from so many different angles, and for so long, that for the most part his ideas about it have become ingrained. In any event, if he has any doubt in the matter he will probably ask his family physician about it the next time he sees him, and will be at once set right in the matter.

But the effect produced in the ranks of two other groups of people—the professional prohibitionist and the drugless healing votaries, professional and otherwise—is very, very different. Even before the ink was dry on the announcements of the action of the House of Delegates, the one class was "sharpening her claws and the other fingering its axe helve." Thus Dr. Hare, who did not agree with the opinion of the Council that alcohol was useless in medicine, received a letter from a body interested in "prohibition" even before he could finish his letter stating his opinion, asking him to "telegraph the President" confirming the statement of the Council. This represents a characteristic attitude of mind of such people, but it is probably merely of "pin prick" significance. For "temperance cranks" are so accustomed to juggling alleged facts which have no particular relationship to truth, that one additional item is of little consequence.

The really important effect—the thing that will keep cropping out continually, and making its appearance from every legislative angle—is the fact that the "drugless healers" and their followers have been handed an official "jimmy," fashioned very much to their liking. It is now a matter of official record that the whole medical fraternity has been entirely mistaken about the use of one of its

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most important drugs. Which is precisely what the drugless healers have contended all the time about *all* drugs.

And make no mistake, this army of drugless healers is far from being a contemptible one. Its variously ramifying branches, it is estimated, take in one-quarter of the population of this country—twenty-five million scalp-hunters of regular practitioners—who have won pretty decisive victories in practically every State in the Union already, and are pressing the fight everywhere. One need not exercise any very great amount of imagination to conceive the use these fighters will make (are making, indeed, at this very moment) of the discord in the ranks of the medical men—the diametrically opposed views about the effects of the oldest and most thoroughly studied drug in the whole category.

It is this disagreement about the effects of alcohol as a therapeutic agent, rather than the actual fact about it, that is unfortunate. If it were a clearly established fact that we had been mistaken about any phase of medicine, the sooner the error was recognized officially the better, regardless of temporary consequences. But in this case the facts are subordinated by the weight of mere official opinions, with the preponderance of evidence indicating that alcohol is indeed a very useful therapeutic agent.

Moreover, there seems to have been a doubt even in the minds of the members of the Council of Health and Public Instruction that declared the use of alcohol in therapeutics "has no scientific basis," if we may take the word of its secretary, Frederick R. Green, in a statement printed in the *Journal of the A. M. A.* for July 21, 1917. "The subject was not taken up by the Council on its own initiative," says Dr. Green. "At the Detroit session a memorial from the National W. C. T. U. was presented to the Association through the secretary in which the Association was asked for an expression of opinion on alcohol from a social rather than a therapeutic standpoint."

This led to the action taken later by the Council and approved by the House of Delegates. But, despite the fact that the House of Delegates have gone on record in declaring the use of alcohol to be "unscientific," it appears, according to Dr. Green, that the Council attributed a certain flexibility to the word "scientific" which is scarcely permissible in the field of exact science.

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"The resolutions adopted by the House of Delegates," writes Dr. Green, "are an expression of opinion on the part of this representative body of the medical profession of the United States as to the harmfulness of alcohol, *especially from a social standpoint*. They are to be regarded as a statement of general principles rather than a dogmatic, dictatorial, and infallible rule to be applied to all cases without exception." And he adds: "They will doubtless be so considered by the majority of the members of the Association."

It appears, then, that the effects of alcohol were considered "from a social standpoint" rather than a strictly scientific one by the members of the Council. But, unfortunately, they failed to make this important point entirely clear in their official statement.

DECLINE OF ALCOHOL AS A CAUSE OF INSANITY

Horatio M. Pollock, Ph.D., Statistician, New York State Hospital Commission, in the Psychiatric Bulletin, April, 1917.

During the eight fiscal years from October 1, 1908 to June 30, 1916, the thirteen civil State hospitals of New York State admitted 58,011 patients, of which 45,661 were first admissions and 12,350, readmissions. Among the first admissions there were 24,121 males and 21,540 females, and among the readmissions, 6,008 males and 6,342 females.

An inquiry into the habits of all these patients with respect to the use of alcohol was made at the time of admission and a statistical data card was prepared for each patient and forwarded to the Bureau of Statistics in the office of the State Hospital Commission.

The large number of patients admitted during the period furnishes a good basis for statistical conclusions and the numbers admitted annually are large enough to indicate changes in trend from year to year if such occur.

The excessive use of alcohol may cause one of the forms of mental diseases known as the alcoholic psychoses, or may be a precipitating cause of other forms of mental disease. The alcoholic psychoses form a distinct group in the New York State classification and the diagnosis of the cases does not present great difficulty. It is assumed therefore that practically the same standards have been applied in filling out the statistical cards from year to year.

The accompanying table (Table 1) shows the sex, number and per cent. of the cases of alcoholic insanity among first admissions and readmissions each year, from 1909 to 1916. Among the alcoholic first admissions the males constitute approximately three-fourths and the females one-fourth of the total; among the alcoholic readmissions the males constitute about four-fifths and the females one-fifth of the total number. In 1915 and 1916, the proportion of females was considerably higher than in the preceding years.

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TABLE 1

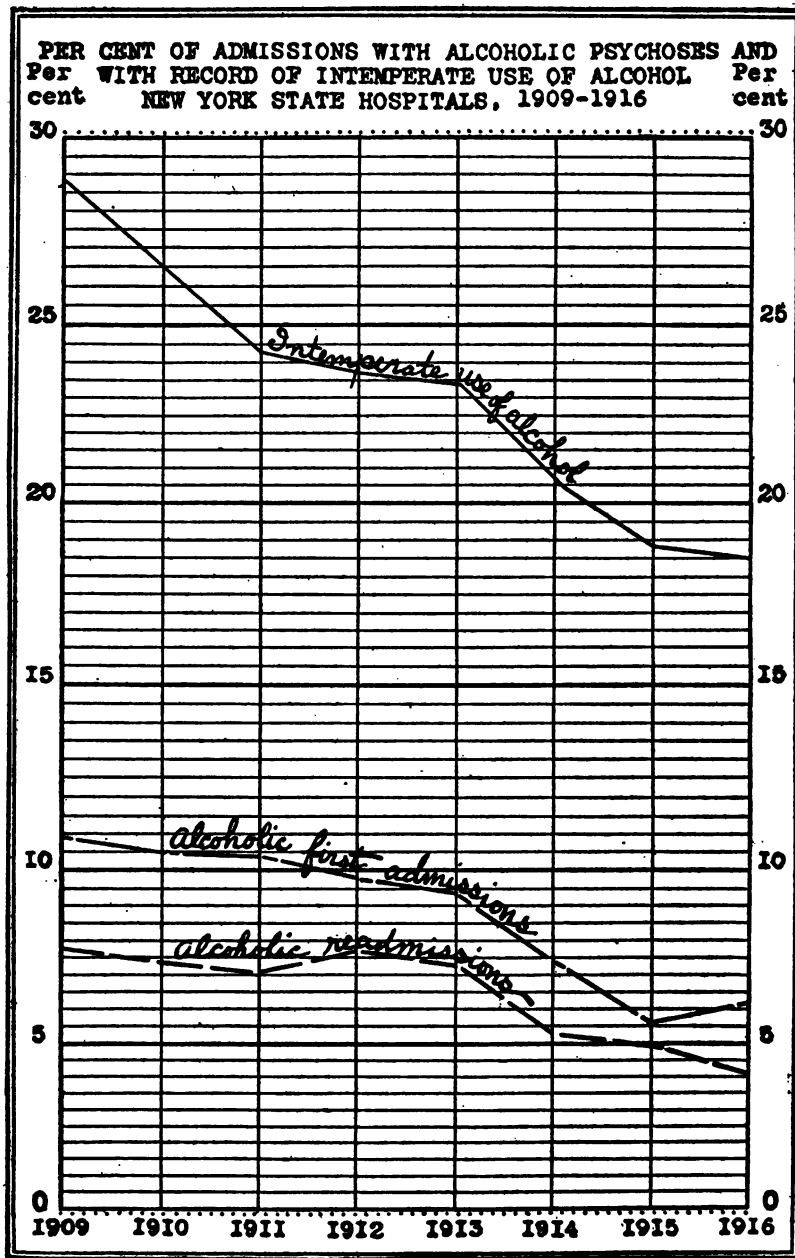
CASES OF ALCOHOLIC INSANITY ADMITTED TO THE NEW YORK STATE HOSPITALS, 1909-1916

YEAR	ALL ADMISSIONS						FIRST ADMISSIONS						READMISSIONS					
	Number			Per cent			Number			Per cent			Number			Per cent		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1909	526	145	671	15.2	4.6	10.1	433	128	561	15.6	5.3	10.8	93	17	110	13.8	2.3	7.8
1910	546	148	694	14.7	4.4	9.8	452	131	583	15.3	5.0	10.5	94	17	111	12.5	2.3	7.4
1911	530	173	703	14.1	5.0	9.7	444	147	591	14.7	5.5	10.4	86	26	112	11.3	3.2	7.2
1912	529	153	682	14.0	4.4	9.4	434	131	565	14.4	4.8	9.8	95	22	117	12.5	2.8	7.6
1913	535	155	690	13.5	4.2	9.0	438	134	572	13.7	4.7	9.4	97	21	118	12.7	2.5	7.4
1914	418	137	555	10.1	3.6	7.0	348	116	464	10.4	3.6	7.4	70	21	91	8.6	2.4	5.4
1915	321	111	432	7.8	2.9	5.4	255	90	345	7.8	3.1	5.6	66	21	87	7.7	2.4	5.0
1916 (9 mos.)...	255	98	353	8.0	3.2	5.7	215	82	297	8.4	3.5	6.1	40	16	56	6.3	2.3	4.2
Total	3,660	1,120	4,780	12.1	4.0	8.2	3,019	959	3,978	12.5	4.5	8.7	641	161	802	10.7	2.5	6.5

The most striking fact shown by the table is the gradual decrease in the percentage of cases of alcoholic insanity annually admitted from 1909 to 1915. In 1909 the percentage of alcoholic cases among all admissions was 10.1; in 1910, 9.8; in 1911, 9.7; in 1912, 9.4; in 1913, 9.0; in 1914, 7.0, and in 1915, 5.4. In 1916 there was a slight change in the trend and the percentage rose to 5.7. It will be noted that the annual decrease was slight down to 1913, but very marked during the two succeeding years. The percentage of alcoholic cases among readmissions is constantly lower than among first admissions but the reduction during the period was very similar in the two groups. A comparison of the trend of alcoholic cases among first admissions and readmissions and of the intemperate use of alcohol by first admissions is shown in chart on following page.

If the facts concerning the decrease in alcoholic insanity above set forth stood alone they might be interpreted as being due to changes in diagnosis rather than to changes in the use or influence of alcohol. Additional light is thrown on the matter by the record of the intemperate use of alcohol by first admissions during the eight-year period as shown by Table 2. It appears from this table that 11,301, or 24.8 per cent., of the 45,661 first admissions used alcohol to excess. Among the males the percentage was 36.8, and

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among the females, 11.2. Comparing the yearly percentages of excessive use, we note a general decline from 1909 to 1916, with the exception of 1910. In that year the term "habit disorder" was used in tabulating instead of "intemperate use" and moderate drinkers were included. The trend in the use of alcohol is clearly shown by the data for the other years. In 1909 the percentage reported as using alcohol to excess was 28.7, in 1911, 24.3; in 1912, 23.8; in 1913, 23.5; in 1914, 20.5; in 1915, 18.7; and in 1916, 18.5. Here again the decrease became more marked in 1914 and continued the succeeding year.

The foregoing data give comparisons year by year between the alcoholic patients and the non-alcoholic. Table 3 compares the new cases of alcoholic insanity with the general population of the State. The rate of new cases with alcoholic psychoses, per 100,000 of general population in 1909 was 6.3; in 1910, 6.4; in 1911, 6.4; in 1912, 6.0; in 1913, 6.0; in 1914, 4.8; in 1915, 3.6; and in 1916, 4.0. The reduction in rate was most marked in 1914. A further reduction occurred in 1915 but the downward trend ended here and a slight rise is observed in 1916.

TABLE 2
INTEMPERATE USE OF ALCOHOL AMONG FIRST ADMISSIONS, 1909-1916

YEAR	NUMBER OF CASES OF INTEMPERATE USE OF ALCOHOL			PER CENT. OF TOTAL FIRST ADMISSIONS		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1909	1,229	369	1,598	44.2	15.1	28.7
1910*	1,684*	488*	2,172*	56.9*	28.7*	38.1*
1911	1,082	302	1,384	35.9	11.2	24.3
1912	1,097	273	1,370	36.5	10.0	23.8
1913	1,103	318	1,421	34.6	11.1	23.5
1914	1,027	258	1,285	30.8	8.8	20.5
1915	939	225	1,164	28.8	7.5	18.7
1916	725	182	907	28.2	7.8	18.5
Total	8,886	2,415	11,301	36.8	11.2	24.8

*Includes moderate drinkers.

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TABLE 3

RATE OF NEW CASES OF ALCOHOLIC INSANITY ADMITTED TO THE CIVIL STATE
HOSPITALS PER 100,000 OF GENERAL POPULATION OF STATE, 1909-1916

YEAR	New cases of alcoholic insanity	Rate per 100,000 of population
1909	561	6.3
1910	583	6.4
1911	591	6.4
1912	565	6.0
1913	572	6.0
1914	464	4.8
1915	345	3.6
1916 (9 months)	297	*4.0

* Reduced to yearly basis.

CONCLUSIONS.

The evidence herein set forth of the general decline of alcohol as a cause of insanity in New York State seems conclusive. The alcoholic cases annually admitted to our State hospitals since 1909 have decreased both relatively and absolutely, and intemperance as a contributing factor in causing mental disease has gradually diminished.

It is probable that these results are due principally to improvement in the habits of the general population with respect to the use of alcohol.

"LIBERTY AND SERVICE"

Excerpts from a Sermon by Rev. Leighton Parks in St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, Nov. 25, 1917

You may wonder why I bring such a subject as this before the congregation at this time. I have chosen it, my friends, because it was brought before the convention of this Diocese at its recent meeting in this city, and because there has been so much misunderstanding, originally on the part of the press and now on the part of many people in different parts of this country, who are greatly disturbed, and because some of you have asked what action I took and why I took it, that I have felt it due to you (not to retract, for I have nothing to retract; not to apologize, for I know of no apology that should be made, but) to explain, as your representative, my small part in the controversy that arose in the Convention in regard to this matter.

Let me say, first of all, that there was entire unity in that Convention, as I believe there is in the Church in regard to the sin and degradation of intemperance, and there was unity in the great desire to do everything in their power to lessen the evil and to eradicate the awful sin and wickedness that overshadows the land. But when it came to a question of method there was honest difference of opinion, as I doubt not there is among you.

Now, the latter was brought to a definite issue by the introduction of a resolution calling upon that Convention to memorialize the House of Representatives to submit to the several States an amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting the manufacture of alcoholic liquors in any form. What that amendment was I am not sure. If it is what is known as the Hobson Amendment forbidding the sale or manufacture for sale of alcoholic beverages it will not diminish the consumption of liquors, inasmuch as the rich can still import them and the poor can easily manufacture for private use. (See "After Prohibition—What?" by Whidden Graham, *North American Review*, April, 1917.) To that I was opposed and I should like to tell you why I was opposed to it and why I think you should be opposed to it.

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In the first place, it is what is known as a sumptuary law, a law that attempts to regulate the expenses and the luxuries of individuals by some external pressure. That experiment has been tried over and over again in history and so far as I know has always failed, and I believe always will fail. It was tried in Rome under one of the greatest statesmen the world has ever seen, the Emperor Augustus, and it not only failed, but led to such scandals, even in the imperial family, as brought about a state of affairs far worse than had ever existed before. It was tried again in Florence under that marvelous reformer, Savonarola, yet even his inspired personality could not enforce this law, which led finally to a revolution and a reaction far worse than existed before the laws were passed. It was tried again in England under the Commonwealth, but even the iron hand of Cromwell could not enforce those laws, and as a result the monarchy was re-established and the moral degradation of England under Charles II is a by-word in history.

Now, why cannot sumptuary laws be enforced? They cannot be enforced because the public opinion of the locality where it is attempted to enforce them is hostile to the law. No law can be enforced (except temporarily, martial law, with the presence of the military) in a democracy unless it has the backing of public opinion in the vicinage in which it is attempted to enforce it. Judges will not rule contrary to the settled opinion of the community, district attorneys will not prosecute and juries will not convict.

It may be said, in answer to this: "If a prohibition law is a sumptuary law, how is it that practically all men who would check intemperance and who do not believe in constitutional prohibition do believe in local option?" I, for one, believe that is the way to deal with this matter as far as the law can deal with it. Then, "Is not a local option a law which forbids the sale of liquor in a definite community a sumptuary law and open to the same objection that has already been made to sumptuary laws?" Now, as an example of skill in dialectic I am quite willing to admit that the point is well taken, but when you come out of the region of pure logic into the pragmatic life of mankind you find that while local prohibition may be theoretically described as a sumptuary law, as a matter of fact it is simply a police ordinance which can be enforced and is enforced because it is an enactment not by some

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external authority upon an unwilling community, but the expression of the practically unanimous desire of that community to regulate its own life in a particular way. Such a public opinion will enforce the law and it does enforce it to-day.

Then it is asked, "If this is essentially a sumptuary law and ought not to be enforced by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, does not the same argument hold against a prohibition article incorporated in a State Constitution?"

Now, in my judgment a prohibition in a State Constitution is of a mixed nature. It does have certain of the disadvantages of a sumptuary law and in the second place it has certain of the characteristics of a police ordinance. And what do we find? We find this, that when you have a small and practically homogeneous population with like occupations and with a general equality of social conditions, prohibition through the State Constitution can be enforced. It is done in Kansas to-day—an immense territory with a small population and that population practically all agricultural. But the instant you attempt to do that thing in a State with a large and heterogeneous population, with great diversity of interests and large cities, it is a failure. It works in small country communities, but it is a ghastly failure and a crying shame in every great city and town of such a commonwealth, as Maine, for example. Anyone here who knows the conditions in Portland and Bangor and other large towns in the State of Maine knows that the law is habitually disregarded.

My attention has been called to the fact that the law is enforced in such cities as Richmond, Atlanta and Savannah. But it is to be remembered that no one of these cities has a large foreign population. Moreover, the test will come later. Probably the law was enforced in Portland for a year or more.

And that brings me to the most fatal objection to that and every other sumptuary law, which is this: It not only cannot be enforced, but it leads to the spirit of anarchy. Now, great as the dangers and evils of intemperance are, and no one feels them more than I do, there is a greater danger in the life of this country to-day than intemperance, and that is anarchy, and when I say anarchy I have not in mind some half-educated, crack-brained soap-box orator. I have in mind the rich and the respectable people of this country

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who for years have violated the law, made combinations for unlawful restraint of trade, engaged lawyers to show them how they could evade the law, while others have descended to the petty crime of smuggling! That is the spirit of anarchy, and if that spirit spreads throughout this country, Democracy is at an end. To enact a law by the Congress of the United States, pass it through the legislators, many of them terrorized by a narrow sectarian fanaticism (in many parts of this country no politician dares speak to you as I am speaking now or he would be ostracized by every political party)—I say to pass such a law and have it go forth from Washington—a law that cannot be enforced, in this city alone, a law that would be evaded with the connivance of what we call the “best” element in the community, will not lead to temperance, but will lead to anarchy.

I was opposed to it for another reason, because I am opposed to a change in the Constitution by statute. What that means is this: A statute is a law that is passed to meet an immediate evil, or an old-standing evil to which public opinion has lately become sensitive. Every such statute is in the nature of an experiment. If it works well it is kept upon the statute books and enforced. If it does not work well and cannot be enforced it can be repealed or amended. But the instant you introduce it into the Constitution of the United States—a statute that cannot be enforced and which a large number of the most intelligent and earnest men in the community will not attempt to enforce—the last state is likely to be worse than the first. An illustration of this is found in the enactment of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, where an attempt was made to settle the political status of the negro. Now, what is the result? Why, every one knows that the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution is habitually violated in every Southern State in every day of the year, and that that violation has the approval of statesmen and churchmen, because they say to carry out that amendment would lead to civil war between the races. That amendment was put into the Constitution by men full of enthusiasm for humanity, believing that they were protecting forever the rights of our colored fellow-citizens. But as a matter of fact the last state is worse than the first, because not only is the Fifteenth Amendment habitually violated, but no such regulation

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by law, as good and earnest men who know the conditions desire to bring about, can be effected, because any effort in that direction will bring the movers face to face with the Constitution of the United States, which cannot be enforced and cannot be repealed without a revolution.

VIEWS OF A CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY

J. J. Tynan, of San Francisco, general manager of the Union Iron Works of that city, a concern employing 11,000 hands, has come out in favor of the so-called continental garden system, which is proposed as a substitute for the present type of saloon in California. Mr. Tynan is opposed to the Rominger Bill, which would wipe out the drinking place entirely, though permitting the sale of wine or beer by bottle. In a recent interview, Mr. Tynan said:

"I'm against the saloon and I'm in favor of abolishing it. And I'm opposed to drinking during working hours; but I do not think that wine or beer, unless it is taken immoderately, will hurt any workingman in the evenings or on his off days. And I want to see the workingman have the same chance to enjoy an occasional glass of wine or beer in this State as the rich man.

"In my opinion, the Rominger Bill, as it now stands, is a rich man's bill. It would deny a glass of beer or wine to anyone who could not afford to buy a meal with it.

"Why shouldn't the law permit social gatherings in respectable cafés or inns, where men and their families may enjoy light refreshment without being put to the unnecessary expense of buying meals?

"Do away with the bar and its attendant evils of treating and over-drinking, which, in my judgment, are most demoralizing; but do not impose discriminatory restrictions which would deny to the workingman his glass of beer or wine.

"I believe that the evils of the liquor traffic can be eliminated without the destruction or even the impairment of the legitimate industries fostered by this State in the production of light wines and beers."

AT THE COUNTRY'S CALL

Resolution pledging support to the President adopted at Annual Convention of United States Brewers' Association at Atlantic City, N. J., October 3, 1917.

The members of the United States Brewers' Association take this opportunity, at their 57th Annual Convention, of endorsing and re-affirming the patriotic resolution passed by its Board of Trustees on April 5, 1917, which reads as follows:

"At this critical juncture the United States Brewers' Association places itself unreservedly at the service of the President of the United States, and pledges him its unqualified support in any measures he may take in behalf of our beloved country.

"We further pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to any service that may be deemed necessary in order that the honor of our flag, the integrity of our Nation, and the spirit of our institutions may be preserved.

"Resolved, That the Board of Trustees of this Association be hereby appointed a Committee of Co-operation, with full power, for the purpose of assisting the Government in every way possible, and that this resolution be communicated to the President of the United States and to the Senate and the House of Representatives."

Ours is no divided allegiance. Whether by birth or by choice, this is our country. We owe our fealty not only for our material possessions, for our physical welfare and our educational advantages, but for the priceless heritage of the free institutions which have come down to us from the founders of the nation, who lived and died that justice and liberty might be established in the land.

Two generations ago our fathers were to be found in the armies that fought on this Continent for union and liberty; to-day our sons are enlisted in the armies that soon will be fighting in Europe. We affirm our absolute conviction of the necessity of our country's suc-

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cess and declare our readiness to make any sacrifice that shall advance it, and we record our unswerving faith that ultimately it will triumph and restore peace and contentment to a distracted world.

Resolved, that a true copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States.

BACKING UP THE GOVERNMENT

At the Annual Convention of the United States Brewers' Association at Atlantic City, N. J., October 3, 1917, Louis B. Schram presented a report, containing recommendations, upon the War Convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which had recently been held, and which he had attended in the capacity of Councillor on behalf of the Brewers' Association. The report, which, with the recommendations, was unanimously adopted, follows:

The War Convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which was held in Atlantic City two weeks ago, brought together delegates from 950 commercial organizations, representing nearly half a million individuals, firms and organizations. Every industry, every State and almost every city was represented in this notable gathering of the business men of this country. The whole spirit of the Convention was that war is now the chief industry of this country and that all private interests must be subordinated to it. Notable addresses were made by Secretary Baker of the War Department, Secretary Lane of the Department of the Interior, Secretary Wilson of the Labor Department, Mr. Hoover, the Food Commissioner, Lord Northcliffe, by members of the Council of National Defense, the United States Shipping Board, by leading business men and financiers. In the course of Mr. Hoover's address he said: "Owing to the limitation of shipping we must confine our exports to the most concentrated foodstuffs, grain, beef, pork, dairy products and sugar." With reference to price fixing, he classified our commodities, putting first:

"Those commodities of which we produce our own supply and for which there is no export or import business of such consequence as to influence the whole, such as corn, potatoes, onions, apples and many others. Here the law of demand and supply still reigns, and we can well leave them alone, provided no person or persons attempt to upset the normal flow of barter, and then we can best deal with the person."

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He made it clear that:

"The Food Administration has no powers to fix prices except through the export buying, the power to buy and sell certain commodities, and the further power to enter voluntary agreements with producers." . . .

"Each and every commodity has its own situation; each must be handled on the merits and with the least interference by government that will affect purely war ends, and each by co-operation with the industry itself."

He then said:

"In the Food Administration we intend to confine ourselves to 10 or 12 fundamental staples—those food commodities that make up the basis of life—we take no interest in the luxuries or even semi-luxuries. We have laid down certain principles of co-operation with the business community, and if we are to succeed on these lines we must have their support."

On the last day the Convention passed some 24 resolutions relating to such subjects as Government purchases, price control, priority of shipments, Liberty Loan, foreign exchange, profiteering, arbitration of labor disputes, export, war taxes, land and water transportation, etc. There are four of these resolutions to which I want to call your special attention. They are as follows:

IV. LIBERTY LOAN

"Whereas, the business interests realize that for the vigorous prosecution of the war large sums of money are needed, making necessary in addition to sums raised by taxation the selling of Government bonds, we urge the business men of the nation to devote the same untiring work in the selling of the forthcoming issue of Liberty Bonds as they did patriotically devote to the first issue, insuring its large over-subscription as an effective answer to the propaganda of our enemy, both in their country and in neutral countries, to the effect that our people are not unitedly supporting our Government in its conduct of the war.

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We would especially urge that employers furnish every assistance to their employees in the purchase of bonds."

X. WAR SERVICE COMMITTEES

"Whereas, The dealings of the Government with the business men of this country incidental to the war, will be on a scale and of a magnitude never before attained; and

"Whereas, It is desirable that a point of contact be established between the Government and each particular industry;

"Be It Resolved, That we urge all industries not already organized to become so at the earliest possible moment; and

"Be It Further Resolved, That all such industrial organizations shall appoint a War Service Committee independent of any governmental committee, such committee to be made up of representative men in the industry whether or not they be members of such organization; and

"Be It Further Resolved, That in all matters pertaining to any given industry the Government should deal with the committee wherever possible, leaving to it where practicable the proper distribution of all orders for materials."

XIV. NATURALIZATION OF RESIDENT ALIENS

"Whereas, Aliens enjoy the benefits of the free institutions and prosperity of this country although exempt from military service;

"Be It Resolved, That all citizens affiliated with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States are urged to do all in their power to persuade resident aliens to take their stand upon an equality with our citizens for the defense of the United States by making application for citizenship papers."

XXII. WAR MEETINGS OF MEMBERS

"Be It Resolved, That each and every organization member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America be and is hereby requested to call a war meeting of all its members before November 1st, ensuing, for the purpose of further-

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ing to the utmost in their respective communities the lessons of this Convention.

A DECLARATION OF THE WAR CONVENTION OF AMERICAN BUSINESS

"The people of the United States, in defense of the Republic and the principles upon which this nation was founded, are now taking their part in the world war with no lust for power and no thought of financial or territorial gain.

The issues at stake in this stupendous struggle involve the moral ideals and conception of justice and liberty for which our forefathers fought, the protection of the innocent and helpless, the sanctity of womanhood and home, freedom of opportunity for all men and the assurance of the safety of civilization and progress to all nations great and small.

Speed of production and the mobilization of all our national power mean the saving of human life, an earlier ending of the designs of autocracy and militarism and the return to the peoples of the earth of peace and happiness.

Undismayed at the prospect of great taxes, facing the consumption of its accumulated savings, American business without hesitation pledges our Government its full and unqualified support in the prosecution of the war until Prussianism is utterly destroyed.

Assembled on the call of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and representing more than half a million business men and every industry in every State in the Union, this Convention promises to our people that business will do all in its power to prevent waste of men and material and will dedicate to the nation every facility it has developed and every financial resource it commands on such terms and under such circumstances as our Government shall determine to be just."

This is the first meeting of a national trade organization since the Convention of the Chamber, and I now move that:

The Executive Committee of the United States Brewers' Association be designated as our War Service Committee and that it be empowered:

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(a) To represent the brewing industry in all its dealings with the Government of the United States.

(b) To take immediate steps to secure subscriptions to the new Liberty Bonds from employers, security holders and employees of the brewing and all allied trades.

(c) To secure the co-operation of all local and State organizations which are in any way related to the brewing industry in respect to:

Liberty Bonds.

The Naturalization of Aliens.

The Prevention of Waste.

The Development of an Increase in the Production of Foods and Feeds.

The enforcement of all Federal and State regulations, which in any way affect the manufacture, transportation and sale of malt beverages.

JUSTICE FOR LABOR

Resolution adopted by United States Brewers' Association in Annual Convention, October 4, 1917.

The Brewing Industry of the United States has for a quarter of a century and more, by precept and example, demonstrated its sympathetic interest in the aims and aspirations of the men and women of labor in our country.

Its members have cheerfully adopted and faithfully carried out the principle of collective bargaining and have at all times sustained the doctrine of the inviolability of trade agreements.

They do not underestimate, even in the troublous times now surrounding their industry, the serious burdens oppressing the workingman under the abnormal conditions due to the war now raging between almost all the great nations of the earth, and they feel the dictates of duty as patriotic citizens, to take into account the fact that contracts made under normal conditions may contain the elements of grave injustice when the ordinary conditions of life are upset and modified by circumstances caused by the great international struggle.

In view of these considerations the members of the United States Brewers' Association, in Annual Convention assembled, hereby declare their readiness to take into account the needs of their employees and to readjust their relations on a basis of considerateness and justice, the provisions of existing contracts notwithstanding, and they bespeak and expect in return that such readjustment be accomplished by means of friendly negotiations, free from rancor and contention.

At this time of strife and struggle, when our beloved country is contending for the establishment of human rights, for the humble and the strong alike, when employer and workman should vie with each other in readiness to render service, when our members and their sons, our workmen and the sons of our workmen are preparing to fight side by side for the land of their nativity or adoption, let there be an end of strife between ourselves.

With a single allegiance, a single aim, a full appreciation of each other's good faith, let us live and work together in harmony to the end that our industry, employer and workmen alike, may demonstrate to the world that we are united in our country's service.

PROBLEMS AND POLICIES OF THE BREWERS

Address of Gustave Pabst, president, at opening of Annual Convention of the United States Brewers' Association, October 3, 1917.

In a scant two months' time the fight for national prohibition will be renewed in Congress with even more bitterness than before. The recent editorial expression of the public press throughout the length and breadth of the land clearly indicates that there is a great and growing sentiment in this country in favor of the manufacture and sale of light beers and light wines.

Our opponents are well aware of this sentiment, but they are afraid that if it is not checked, if the prohibition issue is not pressed to an early conclusion, they will not succeed. Regardless, therefore, of the attitude of the press, they are determined to take advantage of war conditions, the food situation, the absence of a million enlisted men, industrial emergencies, army camps, or of any and every pretext, for pressing the prohibition issue regardless of its consequences.

This Association has asked no favors from the Government, and has made no special plea on behalf of the beer industry. It has endeavored to put all the facts before Congress, so that in all proposed legislation affecting the manufacture and sale of beer, any action that Congress should take, would be based upon the full knowledge of all the factors which should influence its judgment.

Our opponents deliberately tried to mislead the people by studied falsifications and the publication of malicious lies about the beer business. We were therefore compelled to undertake an extensive advertising campaign for the purpose of correcting these gross misstatements and of putting the actual facts before Congress and the people.

In all sincerity we have offered our coo-peration to all the departments of the Federal Government on behalf of our members. The subscription by brewers of millions of dollars for Liberty Bonds at a time when the very life of the brewing industry was being threatened with destruction, shows the earnest of our spirit. We have given our organized aid to the Department of Agriculture

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in the food survey which is being conducted by the Bureau of Markets; we have collaborated with the Solicitor of the Post Office Department in securing the prompt adherence of the brewers to the provisions of the so-called Reed Amendment in relation to advertisements and shipments into dry territory; we have continued our co-operation with the Bureau of Chemistry in the matter of labeling under the Pure Food Law; and our first Vice-President and Chairman of our Labor Committee, Mr. Louis B. Schram, has devoted his time, thought and energy to the work of the Labor Department of the National Council of Defence.

In all of this we have had the ungrudging support of the brewers of the country, and I am now going to renew our appeal to them to leave no stone unturned to secure the rigid enforcement of all prohibition and regulatory laws regarding the shipment and sale of beer. Their individual compliance with these laws is not enough. They must take active steps in every locality to back up the authorities in preventing any infraction of the law, in bringing offenders to book.

As you know, the United States Brewers' Association offered no opposition to the passage of the Reed Amendment, which was designed to make State prohibitory laws effective if such laws are susceptible of enforcement. It should, however, be clearly understood that no law has been passed in any State of the Union which *prohibits the use of alcoholic beverages by any individual*. Prohibition leaders have themselves admitted this.

Gentlemen, these are war times in our industry as well as in the world at large. If I read the signs, aright, there are many indications that the people are getting tired of the arrogance and intolerance of the professional prohibition leaders and a re-action is setting in which is showing itself in a demand for constructive measures that shall lead to permanent improvement. Now that prohibition has been thrust forward as a national question, thoughtful men are coming to a realization of what it involves.

A number of the leading papers of the country have called attention to the fact that the intrusion of the prohibition issue at this time would raise a social controversy, full of bitterness, which would inevitably divide the nation at a time when unity is of the first importance. As the New York *World* of June 30, 1917, said:

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"On the battle-front, where the cause of democracy is upheld by brave men of many nations, races and creeds, nobody gives much attention to social cults and prejudices. In the grim business there in hand, there is first of all unity, and as a means to that unity, there is toleration. The intolerance of prohibitionists has done more than deprive the American people of unity. With their wretched side issue they have temporarily paralyzed their Government in the face of the enemy."

This is undoubtedly the soberest age in the history of civilization. Intemperance is an evil about which capital and labor are perfectly agreed. It is as trite and true as the Ten Commandments. The aversion to it has been popularized in the last decade by the rapid growth of the movement for human efficiency, as well as by moral suasion. The high pressure under which men are now working requires intense concentration, but when the period of tension is over, they must relax, and it has been found in the heaviest industries that the mild beverage, which we produce containing plenty of volume and very little alcohol, is most wholesome and beneficial to the men when their work is done.

In this connection we are beginning to get some valuable lessons from the experience of the physical examination of the drafted men under the Conscription Act. The country has been startled by the high percentage of defects, which are just as marked in the rural districts as they are in the cities. Men from the backwoods of Maine and the farming districts of Kansas, who come of two generations of prohibitionists, show up no better than the men who have been brought up in our large cities, where prohibition does not exist. This opens up a vista for research well worth the gravest consideration.

I want, however, to impress upon you the fact that in no time in the history of the brewing industry has there been such an opportunity for constructive measures as now presents itself. In the early days of the brewing industry we were chiefly concerned in the technical question of turning out a beverage that was not only pure and wholesome, but that would not go wrong under any conditions of distribution and storage. This problem was of course solved long ago.

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As I have pointed out, recent developments have proven that the sentiment of the country is most certainly not against the use of our wholesome beers which only contain from three to four per cent. of alcohol, and which are becoming more popular with the great mass of the temperate population every year. The distribution of our product is, however, subject to better regulation, which we as brewers must support earnestly and sincerely.

I mention these matters for the purpose of suggesting to your minds some of the difficulties which lie before us. We learn on reliable authority that our opponents have secured a very large fund which they intend to use in a nation-wide advertising campaign for the prohibition cause. We do not believe that this will influence the press of the country, in whose fairness we have the most abiding faith. Nor have we any fear of the results, if we put the facts before the people.

In conclusion I want to pay my tribute to the members of this Association who have stood by me so loyally during my administration. If it had not been for the capable, constant, intelligent and willing co-operation they have rendered, and particularly the personal service of the Executive Committee, we could not have coped with the situation. While it is true that we were defeated in the Senate in the matter of the Federal Amendment, we can assure our members that our success in connection with the Food Bill was largely due to their efforts.

I should also like to pay my tribute to the other members of the Board of Trustees, and to the officers and representatives of the various State and Local Brewers' Associations who have responded so readily to every call for service. These men have upheld my hands, and have stimulated my efforts by their self-sacrificing courage, and have placed you and me under lasting obligations.

I think it must be apparent to you that the brewing trade must act together as a unit, through its national organization. This is the time when we must all stand together for the common cause. Whatever our local problems may be, the national work must be maintained.

USE OF GRAIN IN BREWING

Some current misstatements refuted in report of the Crop Improvement Committee of the United States Brewers' Association.

To the ordinary tasks of the Crop Improvement Committee there was added this year the duty of ascertaining the precise statistics and of presenting in a scientifically correct form all other facts concerning the use of grains by the brewing industry of the United States. This data was secured and put out in order to meet the charges made at various times and in various forms by the prohibitionists that the brewers were consuming a vast quantity of grains that otherwise would be available for human consumption. The amount of other cereals used in brewing having been speedily demonstrated to be negligible, emphasis was centered by the prohibitionists upon the proportion of the barley crop taken in order to produce beer.

It may be admitted freely at the outset that a respectable proportion of the barley crop is purchased each year in order that it may be turned into malt for making beer. And it may be added that if the brewer did not stand ready to purchase from a quarter to a third of the barley crop each year, paying for the finer grades a premium sometimes amounting to twenty cents a bushel not only would the area planted to this cereal be greatly curtailed, but the total grain production of the country would suffer in no inconsiderable degree. Everybody familiar with barley culture will recognize this truth. The brewer is the prop of the barley market and without his support there would be no incentive to plant much of the land upon which no other grain could be raised and which would lie fallow.

The United States Department of Agriculture has just issued its circular No. 75, entitled Food Needs of 1918, containing the agricultural program recommended for the period beginning with the present autumn. The experts who framed this pamphlet say: "Although considerable increase in the use of rye, barley and rice can be developed, and a large increase in the use of oats also, the main burden must fall upon corn." And in showing what must

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be done to supply the needs next year of ourselves, our allies and the neutrals to whom we shall ship food, they advise the planting of 48,700,000 acres to winter wheat; 19,000,000 acres to spring wheat; 5,600,000 acres to rye; 7,900,000 acres to barley; 45,200,000 acres to oats and 111,500,000 acres to corn. The proposed acreage compared with the ten-year average represents an increase of 43 per cent. for winter wheat; 5 per cent. for spring wheat; 124 per cent. for rye; 7 per cent. for barley; 22 per cent. for oats and 7 per cent. for corn. *The proposed barley acreage is actually 6 per cent. less than was planted to that grain during the current year.* So much for the assumption that barley is a cereal essential in the present exigency, for human use.

The United States had scarcely entered the world war when the professional prohibitionists, with characteristic unscrupulousness sought to turn the conflict to their advantage. At a conference held to discuss the food needs of this country and its allies a statement was made that the brewing and distilling interests consumed annually 64,000,000 bushels of grain. This monstrous fabrication was attributed to the President of the Kansas State College of Agriculture and because of the latter's position obtained a currency and a credence that were impossible otherwise. The Secretary of this Association wrote a courteous letter to the official in question requesting an explanation. He has received no reply though months have elapsed.

Through the Department of Agriculture and the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington the actual amounts of cereals used by the brewers and distillers in the fiscal year 1916 were obtained as follows:

Brewing—Barley	52,439,973	Bushels
Corn	15,711,515	"
Rice	2,354,000	"
Distilling Total Grain Consumption..	39,748,892	"
<hr/>		
Grand Total	110,254,380	Bushels

These figures were given to officials and to the public through the press, and in other ways, together with calculations of the food

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value of the brewers' by-products, equivalent to 35 per cent. of the whole, and other facts of interest. In a short time no more was heard of the 64,000,000 bushel fable.

A broadside from a self-styled "War Prohibition Committee" demanding "the saving of 11,000,000 loaves a day" by stopping the manufacture of alcoholic beverages, appeared soon afterward. In answer to this, statements were circulated showing that the grains employed in our industry could be used only to a limited degree for bread purposes, and that they were in little demand by our European allies, whose food shortage was much more acute than ours could be, except for brewing purposes. Next was issued a circular from the "War Prohibition Conservation Committee" of 323 Tremont Bldg., Boston, which asserted that the foodstuffs used in the production of alcoholic beverages would supply the energy requirements of 7,000,000 men for a year. As this document is more elaborate than the others and seeks to persuade the reader of its scientific accuracy, an analysis of its claims may be permitted.

The circular contains a calculation that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, brewing and distilling consumed an aggregate of 6,608,666,506 pounds of "food materials." To this estimate is appended the names of T. N. Carver, Edmund N. Day, William Z. Ripley and Edwin F. Gay, professors in the Department of Economics in Harvard University, and Irving Fisher, professor of Political Economy in Yale University. A sort of certificate follows, stating that the figures referred to have been reviewed, and that making an allowance of one-sixth of the total as necessary for the production of denatured alcohol, the remainder, as before stated would supply the energy requirements of 7,000,000 men for a year. To this is appended the names of Walter B. Cannon and Percy G. Stiles, professors of physiology in Harvard University, while Professor Irving Fisher throws in his name "for good measure," thus conveying a modest but doubtless gratifying tribute to himself and his own merits as a statistician.

Despite the eminent names which are attached to it, the circular is inaccurate or misleading or both in the following important particulars:

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1. That it includes among foods such materials as hops, which contain no food elements whatever, and the molasses which is a residue of sugar refineries, and which cannot be utilized for feeding except by elaborate treatment.
2. That it makes no allowance for the food value of beer.
3. That it ignores the food value of by-products, such as brewers' grains, conservatively estimated to represent a salvage of 35 per cent.
4. That it fails to show the total production of foods from which the materials used in brewing and distilling are taken, thus destroying the value of the statistics employed.
5. That it does not consider in what way the materials in question are to be made available for human consumption if their present use should be stopped.

It must be perfectly obvious that if the authors had accurate and complete knowledge of the subject, this statement could only have been put out with the intention to deceive.

Hops, as is generally known, have no food value whatsoever, and are not used for food anywhere or by anybody. They are used in some medicines, but otherwise their only employment is in brewing, as they add an agreeable taste to the beer and increase its tonic property. The molasses used in distilling is largely a residue of the sugar refineries and was regarded as useless until recent years; indeed, its disposal without creating a nuisance was a problem. That it possesses food elements is true, but it must undergo extensive treatment to permit of the utilization of those elements by cattle before it is available for human beings. Such a process would add so greatly to the cost as to preclude the use of this grade of molasses for feeding unless it were applied in the production of another commodity. In other words, it is only as a by-product taken with other by-products, that its use for food purposes is commercially practicable.

The following crop statistics are taken from the 1916 Year Book of the Department of Agriculture, the bushels being shown also as pounds, and the amount and percentage of brewing materials being exhibited together therewith:

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Crop	Bushels	Pounds	Used in Brewing .
Corn	2,583,241,000	144,661,496,000	846,574,527 lbs. 0.58%
Wheat	639,886,000	38,393,160,000	None
Oats	1,251,992,000	40,063,744,000	None
Barley	180,927,000	8,684,496,000	
Malt (34 lbs. per bushel)			1,961,254,980 lbs. 22.5%
Rye	47,383,000	2,653,448,000	None
Buckwheat.	11,840,000	568,320,000	None
Rice	40,702,000	1,131,515,000	141,249,292 lbs. 12.5%
Total Crops	236,156,179,000	2,949,249,292 lbs.	

The cereals used in brewing, therefore, amount only to 1.25 per cent. of the 1916 crop, and the balance of these cereals, amounting to over 233 billion pounds, will furnish the energy requirements of more than 296,000,000 men for one year. If we add to the foregoing the hops and other material used in brewing, we arrive at a total of 3,011,571,958 pounds of material used. In order to get at the true loss of food in brewing, we must deduct from this total the brewers' grains and the solids in beer as follows:

Materials used	3,011,571,958 lbs.
Brewers' Grains	666,000,000 lbs.
Solids in Beer	1,596,000,000 lbs.
Net loss in food	1,415,571,958 lbs.

The amount of brewers' grains is based on an estimate of 37 million bushels of 18 lbs. per bushel, and the solids in the beer are estimated at 6 per cent. of 60 million barrels, production in 1916.

The actual loss of food shown above is only sufficient for the energy requirements of 1,880,000 men, or about 0.6 per cent. of the number which could be cared for by the entire cereal crop. Even this figure includes hops, which, as has been shown, could not be used for food, and if deducted would still further reduce the number of men by 47,500.

Let us now consider how this food would be used if it were not

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converted into beer. First we have the corn, amounting to 0.58 per cent. of the corn crop. Certainly this is not enough to make a shortage. Furthermore, corn is plentiful, and its use is being extensively advocated in place of wheat. According to the Department of Agriculture, less than 19 per cent. of the corn crop is shipped from the county in which it is raised. If brewing were stopped, this would decrease the shipment of corn from the farms over 3 per cent., which would be seriously felt by the farmer. During the past year there has only been one class of corn goods of which there has not been a plentiful supply. This is corn flour, a product which is obtained during the manufacture of grits and brewers' meal. If the market for grits and meal be reduced, there would be a further shortage of corn flour, as it is not commercially practicable to reduce all this grain to flour. Furthermore, the manufacturers of glucose and corn starch would suffer. They would not be able to maintain their production of corn oil and gluten meal without a market for their starch from which the brewers' materials are extracted. The oil and meal are always in better demand than the starch.

At the present time barley finds two chief uses: first as cattle feed, and second in malting for brewing purposes. In brewing there is no substitute, but as a cattle food it is slightly inferior to oats. If it is proposed to use barley in bread, which is rendered inferior by such an addition, why not take it from the cattle and substitute oats, of which we had in 1916 the third largest crop in the history of the country.

While the rice used in brewing was 12.5 per cent. of the 1916 crop, the liberation of this quantity for use as food direct would be of no real advantage, as there is no shortage in this commodity. Notwithstanding the unprecedented rise in the cost of nearly all foodstuffs, the price of rice was only 4.4 cents per bushel higher in 1916 than the ten years' average, and 4.6 cents per bushel lower than in 1912. This would indicate that there is more than enough rice for all requirements. It should be remembered also, that the rice used by brewers, though perfectly wholesome, consists of the broken grains which human beings will not purchase for food, when they can obtain the perfect grain.

There are two forms in which the food elements contained in

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grain can be realized or utilized by the human system. In one the grain itself is consumed in some form by the human being; in the other, it is fed first to animals and ultimately reaches the human being in the form of meat or milk. In order to determine the most advantageous or beneficial method, in so far as the human being is concerned, recourse must be had to science. Prof. Phil. S. P. L. Sorensen, the eminent Danish physiological chemist, has made an elaborate study of the phase of the subject which is considered here. He finds that barley when turned into flour and made into bread has a slightly higher value to the human being than through any other process. The loss in the caloric units contained in the original grain is 29 per cent. But barley bread is so unpalatable to most human beings as to render its use on an extended scale impracticable, and no more than 5 per cent. of barley flour can be mixed safely with wheat flour, as recent British experiments demonstrate. The use of barley for brewing involves a loss of 39 per cent. of the caloric value, as Prof. Sorensen shows. The beer itself has a considerable proportion of food, and the by-products, being cooked, are easily digested by cattle, and are converted into meat and milk with less of calories than would otherwise be the case.

The feeding of barley direct to cattle involves a loss of 49 per cent. or almost half of the calories. There is an unescapable wastage due to the process of manufacture, but the largest loss is due to non-digestion.

Hence the brewing process represents the most economical use of the grain where the benefit of the human being is concerned.

PROHIBITION DUPLICITY

Leading journals denounce attempts to make capital out of the war. Annual report of Publication Committee of the United States Brewers' Association.

The labors of the Publication Committee, which, in ordinary case, would have been heavy during the Association year just ended, were greatly increased by the necessity of refuting a number of statements emanating from prohibition sources and put forward with the intention of forcing that system upon the country through Congressional action, as a war measure. In this particular propaganda, the prohibitionists abandoned their usual pretense of moral purpose, and insisted that the production of all alcoholic beverages should be forbidden in the interests of food conservation. Some of their statements contained the wildest and most preposterous of exaggerations; others were more cunningly presented as scientific calculations; all were in essence false, and were concocted and promulgated with the obvious purpose of deceiving the public and compelling the National Administration to adopt a course which at any time would have serious consequences, but which in time of war might well have been disastrous.

It is not necessary here and now to refer in detail to those statements with which their authors sought to fill the newspaper press and other organs of public information. It is sufficient to say that this committee, with the assistance of the Crop Improvement Committee and sundry officers of the Association, was able to gather and lay before the public and the officials of our Government such an array of facts as completely swept the ground from under the feet of our unscrupulous opponents.

Your committee records with great gratification the circumstance that by far the most responsible and representative journals of the country refused to be swayed by the clamor of the fanatical element and that their able and courageous protests were of great effect in preventing the adoption of certain amendments to the Food Control bill, which would have been disastrous to our industry and would have entailed very serious consequences to the

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country at large. So many editorials of this character were published that it is difficult to make a selection, but it is worth while in order to show the intelligent and patriotic way in which the press handled the subject to reproduce a few out of the great mass, as follows:

A WAR FOR LIBERTY AT HOME

The purpose of this legislation is none the less tyrannical because it is urged as a social reform. Once accepted as law, the United States would have in that enactment an autocracy more vexatious as regards the lives and customs of the people than that which we are to confront with arms in Germany. Because we have enlisted in the effort to rid the world of one despotism, we are asked to submit ourselves to another, also claiming to rule by Divine right. The kaisers who would establish a dictatorship over tastes and appetites here are self-anointed, and, like their counterpart abroad, they expect to rule by humbug and prescription, by terror and force.

To enslave the American people is a big job, but this bill will do it.

To keep \$470,000,000 of liquor revenue out of the National Treasury every year when money may mean victory is an important undertaking, but this bill will do it.

To destroy thousands of millions of dollars' worth of American property and throw perhaps a million of men out of work is a project too great for most innovators, but this bill will do it.

To upset the whole financial system of most American States and cities, now resting largely upon liquor licenses, and put new and crushing burdens upon classes already heavily taxed, is an enterprise which would appall most crusaders, but the authors and supporters of this bill enter upon it as lightly as our enemy approached the scrap of paper which safeguarded the integrity of Belgium, and with no more conscience.

A battle won by Germany at such cost as this to American liberty, property and industry would be uproariously celebrated for a week in Berlin.

Even a German peace yielding an indemnity inflicting such

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a loss upon an enemy would be regarded by the fiercest of the Potsdam militarists as a fair return for three years of slaughter.

If we had a drunken House of Representatives, if we had a pro-German House of Representatives, if we had a treasonable House of Representatives could it do more for the enemy than to fire such a torpedo or drop such an aerial bomb as this against a Republic that is stripping itself for war?

Zeal, prejudice, bigotry, hate, even tyranny, may be, sometimes must be, appealed to in the conflicts of nations. Who but public enemies, who but the fanatical prohibition lobby, well supplied with money and unscrupulous in the use of it, who but treacherous demagogues, would deliberately divide and distract the American people on such an issue at such a time?—*New York World*, June 26, 1917.

AN ACT OF FOLLY

It is worth considering that Britain now is faced by deep discontent among its working people on account of mere interference with the quality of British beer and that a strong French commission, after a thorough investigation, reported against prohibition and in favor of an army ration of beer and light wines. It found the effect of complete prohibition on the army disastrous to health and morale.

From every standpoint it is unwise to proceed by arbitrary sweeping action which disrupts industrial organization and attempts to revolutionize the people's habits. We believe in every sound policy of temperance, but temperance is not promoted by cutting off light wines and beers or by attempting violent, forcible reforms.

If it were a question of booze or bread no one would hesitate, but we have not reached that point, especially with the comparatively harmless substitutes for strong drink. Let us first put into operation genuine food conservation. Let us proceed judiciously until, in the light of facts, we can adopt a line which will accomplish the ends of temperance and sobriety. Let us at least separate food control from prohibition and consider each measure on its own merits.—*Post-Dispatch*, St. Louis, Mo., June 25, 1917.

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NOT TIMELY

It is certain that to try and force prohibition at one jump would cause two marked disturbances. One would be with people who for years have used spirituous drinks. The other would be with the revenue.

To deprive men, now utterly indifferent to prohibition, and in many instances keenly resenting it, of all chance to secure what they want, except by stealth, is to invite a condition of affairs bad enough in times of peace. Practical experience in nearly every State in the Union called "dry" in these times has demonstrated this. The far sounder way is to proceed by degrees, just as the wise physician treats his patient in such cases. It has been repeatedly proven that some of the greatest reforms of history have been halted by overzealousness, and by undue attempts to force the change. On the other hand, the best results are always gained where the shock is not too great.

The second serious disturbance is financial. To suddenly halt the sale of liquor would take \$470,000,000 out of the National Treasury at one swoop, would make even Uncle Sam shaky for the time being, to say nothing of the great loss in depriving hundreds of thousands of persons of their means of gaining a livelihood, and making useless for a long time millions of dollars of investment.—*Post*, Bridgeport, Conn., June 26, 1917.

PROGRESS AND DELAY

The food control bill has been sent up from the House with a rider that is certain to cause bitter controversy and long delay.

Yet Congress and the country know that if the proposed control of market gambling is to be of any benefit during the present year it must be put into effect before the bulk of the crops are harvested. Instead of making the prohibition of liquor-making during the war a separate issue, the question has been tacked onto the food control measure. Recalling that it was the pacifist and pro-German members of Congress who aided in delaying the selective draft law, the bond issue and the espionage law by inserting a prohibition clause into the debates, it may well be asked whether

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these same influences are at work on the food control measure.—*Tribune*, Oakland, Cal., June 26, 1917.

BOOZE LEGISLATION

It is worth while to dwell on the moral aspects of national prohibition because we do not believe it would be an issue if it were merely a question of food conservation. The amount of grain that is used is small in comparison to the total production. If the manufacture of whiskey were limited by the imposition of a heavy tax the waste would be reduced to a minimum. According to the farm journals, wet brewers' grains—residue from the manufacture of beer—make excellent provender for hogs, while the vineyards certainly cannot be regarded as a source of food supply.

We think any legislation that makes whiskey easier to obtain than beer or light wines is highly undesirable. At the same time, we believe Congress should impose greater restrictions on the use of alcoholic beverages than now prevail. The point is that hysterical regulation may be more dangerous than the evil it seeks to remedy.—*Tribune*, Chicago, Ill., June 26, 1917.

IMPROVISED PROHIBITION

Zeal for the cause of prohibition and not considerations of justice and national expedience, dictated that provision of the food control bill relating to the manufacture of intoxicating liquors. It would forbid the use of all food materials in the making of such liquors. Thus it would be unlawful to make not only whiskey, but beer and wine as well; for while grapes do not come within any unstretched classification of foodstuffs, sugar, which is an essential foodstuff, is used in making most wines. This inhibition would work disaster on the owners of all large commercial vineyards, and the bill apparently contemplates this injustice with equanimity, for it makes no provision for indemnifying those upon whom a tremendous loss would fall.

Prohibitionists regard their cause as a sanctified one; but do the more moderate among them think that its promotion justifies confiscation?—*News*, Galveston, Texas, June 27, 1917.

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PROHIBITION BY A "RIDER"

The untimely zeal to force national prohibition upon the country, in the form of an amendment to the Administration Food bill, promises the elimination of \$350,000,000 annual revenue, the destruction of a billion dollars' worth of property, the throwing out of employment of an army of people, and a sense of bitter protest on the part of a large class of our people, who will feel that they have been treated with such marked injustice that they can not arouse enthusiasm for the war.

This threatened action is to be taken over the views of the President and the officials who will be charged with the raising of funds for the conduct of the war. Due to the power of the heavily endowed political organizations which have come to dominate Congress on the question of prohibition, the Administration Food bill has lost its original character, and its main provisions have become subordinate to the prohibition of the manufacture of liquors.—*Montgomery Advertiser*, June 28, 1917.

PROHIBITION

The prohibitionist, with his usual disregard of practical results in his zeal to accomplish his ends, is telling the Congress that experience has shown in States where this revenue is cut off, the people find it easier to meet their tax accounts; that taxes are generally reduced, etc. The people of Tennessee may answer this totally unjustified statement by pointing to the increased taxes they are having to pay; to the increase of their State debt, and to the divided sentiment of communities that keeps them in a constant turmoil and state of unrest.

The prohibitionist is insisting now on this legislation because it is his religious belief that once these laws are on the statute book they will never be repealed; hence he will have been able to use the emergencies of the war to fasten his particular fad upon the people.

But there is another side to the story, and it is reaching out among the people. When we have destroyed Prussian autocracy abroad we will be forced to turn our attention to the destruction of autocracy of fanaticism at home.

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With the purpose of securing efficiency in carrying forward military operations and conserving the food supply of the country, the people will acquiesce in any legislation that may be necessary; but this very apparent crusade at Washington which is about to degenerate into a bitter fight between prohibitionists and anti-prohibitionists, is taking an unfair advantage of the patriotic sentiment of the nation.—*Chattanooga Times*, June 29, 1917.

THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

Again when the Sheppard national prohibition amendment was brought up in the Senate the leading journals of the country sounded the demand for a just, wise and patriotic treatment of the question. A very few of the characteristic articles on the subject are here reproduced.

Regarded either as genuine fanaticism or as the tribute of politicians to the triumph of prohibition in so many States, the apparent readiness of two-thirds of the Senate to plunge into futile bickerings a nation which should be entirely devoted to the supreme task of self-preservation is disheartening. What must be the mental condition of men who try to thrust prohibition upon unwilling States when all States should be given their utmost strength to one single, overmastering, national aim? Prohibition, woman suffrage, all the cries of late so loud, should be hushed before the instant, the one duty. Before seeking to foist amendments on the Constitution, make certain by arms the existence of free government.

It is for the House to kill this resolution if the Senate adopts it.—*New York Times*, August 1, 1917.

THE DENATURED "DRY" LAW

Of course the prohibitionists can never be convinced that the present grave situation the country is placed in would be made graver by such a revolutionary change as the complete abolition of the liquor traffic in the country, but it is true nevertheless. That the traffic is a fair subject for more stringent regulation and repression in some respects is generally conceded. That has been provided for in the food control bill and is quite drastic enough

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for the present needs.—*Intelligencer*, Wheeling, W. Va., August 2, 1917.

INTRODUCING DISCORD

The effort of the prohibition States to force prohibition on the other States prematurely, by amendment of the Federal Constitution, cannot possibly hasten the plainly coming change in the habits and practices of the people. But it can and will distract public attention, foment division of opinion, promote wrangling and tear the country apart by unnecessary and dangerous controversy.

The cause of prohibition in this country does not need the pretended aid which the Senate would have Congress give it. The making of a national issue out of it would really retard rather than promote its progress. It would irritate and array against a reform that is desirable in itself millions of people who are close adherents of the cause of democracy and local freedom. It would weaken us in the pursuit of the one overmastering aim of the present time—to make certain by arms that we can do in this country whatever we may want to do, in the matter of liquor making and selling as in everything else.

The House of Representatives should refuse to concur with the Senate in the passage of this prohibition amendment resolution. The question at stake is not one of temperance; it is a fundamental issue of government.—*Tribune*, Providence, R. I., August 2, 1917.

A SPECIES OF HIGH TREASON

The country is now engaged in what the President has described as a "serious, very serious" undertaking. The expense account may be expressed in terms of blood and billions. Priority to this undertaking has been given by every department of the Administration, to the exclusion of all other claims upon consideration. Chaos or something not remotely resembling it back of one of the war fronts has made the adventure more perilous than it was. It has added to the weight of the burden to be borne by this country.

Priority has not been given by the National Legislature. It has reserved the right of way, not for the war, not for what the coun-

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try is to pay for in blood and in billions, but for any diversion or distraction, and for pork. It has side-tracked patriotism for policies and to the prohibitionists more particularly has it crooked the pregnant hinges of the knee. To what a contemporary calls the tremendous common purpose of carrying the war to a victorious conclusion, it is as blind as a bat.

How desperate the necessities of this country may become cannot be foretold. Just as there is a right way to do the right thing, so is there a right time. The wrong way is to take advantage of crucial conditions, and then the present there could be no worse time for creating internal dissensions, of which in any event the country will have more than enough. To put the case bluntly, those who are "crowding" Congress in the interests of prohibition are holding patriotism in abeyance. It is a species of high treason.—*Eagle*, Brooklyn, N. Y., August 3, 1917.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION

There is much loose thinking about the Constitution nowadays—and a good deal of it arises from the numerous proposals to amend that document with the addition of matter which is subject for statutory rather than constitutional action. The fathers of the Republic purposely made the Constitution difficult of amendment; but persistence is overcoming difficulty. What was designed as a charter of rights may be endangered if it is to be tinkered as though it were merely a code of police regulation.

It may be questioned that an amendment to the Constitution should be favored which tends to weaken the force of that instrument by making it a collection of statutes rather than an outline of fundamental principles.—*State Journal*, Topeka, Kans., August 11, 1917.

A SINISTER PARALLEL

Had it not been for the insistent determination of the slave States to extend their "peculiar institution," the Civil War would never have been fought. Had the advocates of slavery been content to leave slavery to the States that wanted slavery, the issue could ultimately have been adjusted without the loss of more than 500,000 lives and the wasting of billions of treasure.

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The prohibition States are now undertaking to do what the slave States once unsuccessfully attempted. They are resolved to extend their prohibitory system to the rest of the country and to override the States that are opposed to Federal regulation of the sumptuary habits of the people. The Senate yesterday voted to submit the amendment to the Legislatures of the several States, and unless reason triumphs over fanaticism in the House the country will be torn for the next six years by this unnecessary and highly dangerous controversy.

At a time when the most solemn duty of Congress is to promote American unity and concentrate its energies on the winning of the war, a new subject of national discord is created by the insistence of the prohibition lobby and the failure of the Senate to measure up to its great responsibilities.—*World*, New York, August 2, 1917.

IS PROHIBITION A POLICY OR A PRINCIPLE?

Legislation by constitution is bad legislating because it undermines and defeats the purpose of a constitution. It would seem, therefore, to be inherently wrong in principle to write prohibition into the Federal Constitution. But may it not be a fact that prohibition has seemed to be a legislative affair only because legislation offered the first and fairest opportunity for progress? The Constitution, for instance, prohibited the importation of slaves after a specified date. Later, by amendment, it prohibited slavery entirely. That was not legislation, because opposition to slavery had become a principle. It had ceased to be a mere policy. Consequently, prohibitionists are within the limits of reason when they claim that the assertion of a general principle is their purpose. They can point to Turkey and its centuries of prohibition in defense of that view. A sumptuary enactment, however, is always a dangerous enactment, and to write it into the fundamental law is a drastic proceeding. The inviolability of the Constitution is essential to order in America. It would be ruinous to have in the Constitution any provisions not sustained by popular opinion in every State.—*Public Ledger*, Philadelphia, Pa., August 1, 1917.

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PROHIBITION OR WAR?

Three grave questions are involved in the proposed Constitutional amendment:

1. Ought legislation dealing with the liquor question be left, as heretofore, with the States, or ought it to be transferred to the Federal Government?

2. Ought such action to be Constitutional or legislative? That is, should any amendment to the Constitution give power to Congress to act, or should it embody the decision of the people in a Constitutional action?

3. If Constitutional prohibition is adopted, should prohibition include all alcoholic beverages, or should the use of light beers and light wines be permitted?

These three questions are too serious and in their effect too far-reaching to be settled offhand while the energies and thoughts of the nation are absorbed in the complicated and difficult war problems, such as how to raise and expend the immense sums of money required in the prosecution of the war, how to secure with the least dislocation of our industries the necessary men, how to conserve food for ourselves and our allies, how to build the necessary ships to transfer our men and munitions to the field of war, how to preserve order, punish treason, and determine the limits of free speech and free publication while the war continues. The nation ought not to allow its energies and its thoughts to be turned aside from these great problems by any other questions whatsoever. The question whether food products may be used during war-time for alcoholic beverages, whether—to put the problem in another form—any food products may be used for doubtful luxuries, or all are required for indispensable necessities at such a time as this, is distinctly a war question; but it should be considered and determined as a war question, and the determination should be made only for the continuation of the war.

Without passing any judgment on the three questions involved in the proposed Constitutional amendment, we hope that on the interest of the nation's safety and welfare, their consideration may be postponed until the war has come to an end.—*Outlook*, New York, August 15, 1917.

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PROHIBITION SLIPS UP

There are a whole lot of bills which have been considered at this so-called "war session," which have slightly less to do with the successful prosecution of the war than have the deliberations of the Diet of Worms. There never was the slightest excuse for introducing a nation-wide dry bill as a war measure, and the attempt on the part of the prohibitionists to excuse this action on the ground of France's absinthe ban and Russia's taboo on vodka was merely a piece of astute politics, as dishonest as anything the much-abused big interests ever tried to put over.

The failure will be promptly blamed by the prohibition lobbyists upon the whiskey trust, of course. But that won't make the average good citizen sore at the whiskey trust, especially on days like these, when the cold beer sizzles sibilantly as it touches the parched throat.—*Star*, Baltimore, Md., August 6, 1917.

A RAID ON SELF-GOVERNMENT

The injection of this controversy into national politics at any time would be a criminal folly. Its only fruit would be discontent, dissension and division resembling sectional disputes that were the harvest of the Civil War and Reconstruction. But to invite this quarrel to enter our national life at this moment, when the thought of the entire nation, "dry" and "wet," should be centered on winning the war to make American liberty and American government safe from the inhuman menace of Germany, is the work of madmen. It is the deadliest blow that has yet been struck at the confidence of Americans in their own institutions.—*Herald*, Rochester, N. Y., August 3, 1917.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION

Every other State in the Union has the same right and opportunity to adopt prohibition that Nebraska had. Every other State in which the majority of the voters wish it will do so. Those in which the majority are opposed will not. The question is simply whether the people of States like Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and Colorado shall force prohibition, against their wish and consent,

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upon the people of States like New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

And at this particular time it is a larger question than that, even. In the congested eastern centers of population where our large war industries are located, there are millions of workmen, many if not most of them foreign born, who are attached to their can of beer or glass of cheap wine for dinner, or in the evening. To threaten them now, in this time of crisis, when national solidarity is essential, with forcibly depriving them of this comfort would have a decisive and upsetting effect, seriously harmful to our industrial efficiency and social unity, such as we out here on the broad, wind-swept prairies, can with difficulty imagine. Our most pressing business now is to win the war, not to invade sovereign States and forcibly revise the habits of our fellow citizens 1,500 miles away from us. We have exercised the right to decide what our own habits shall be, and can with propriety leave it with them to do likewise, at least until the war-crisis is past. In England, France, Germany and Italy the governing authorities, despite the pressing need for foodstuffs, have found it advisable to act on similar line—to leave the workman his beer and the peasant his wine, undisturbed by national prohibition as a measure of national safety.—*World-Herald, Omaha, Neb., August 4, 1917.*

THE LESSON OF OUR HISTORY

If we have national prohibition in this country, we shall add another lie to our established institutions. One of these lies consists in the enfranchisement of the negro perpetrated by Constitutional amendment at the close of the Civil War.

If by national legislation prohibition is foisted upon whole sections of the country that do not want it, we shall again have a nation-wide law reflecting a fiction, not a reality. We shall have organized corruption winked at by public opinion and by local authorities. What will be drunk will be whiskey and other heavy drinks. A whiskey still can be concealed in any kitchen. A brewery or a wine cellar cannot be concealed.

There is an alternative to prohibition. That alternative is temperance. We want to eliminate whiskey permanently. We can

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stand the elimination on a national scale. We ought not attempt at the same time to eliminate light wines and beers with less than 4 per cent. of alcohol.

It is a practical world, not a theoretical world, with which we have to deal. In the matter of negro enfranchisement for voting we have had experience of dealing with practical things as if they were theoretical matters and failing to take the practical steps which, in this world of men and things, lead to progress. The whole of human evolution has proceeded step by step; there is no short cut to salvation.—*Evening Mail*, New York, August 13, 1917.

Recent Writings.—Despite the overshadowing effects of the Great War, economists, sociologists and scientists and others have found opportunities during the year to present to the public studies of various phases of the drink question. One of the most notable efforts of this character was from the pen of Peter Michelson, whose series of papers upon conditions in the Scandinavian countries and in Germany, published in a chain of newspapers, doubtless interested millions of readers. Mr. Michelson, it may be remarked, noted the vast improvement in temperance, health and morals, which had attended the adoption, in Norway and Sweden, of a rational system of control, under which beer, natural wines and other beverages containing small amount of alcohol were favored as compared with the spirituous liquors. He also described the benefits to health and morale resulting from the serving of regular rations of beer to the German soldiers and artisans engaged in producing war supplies, and the scientific system pursued in that country of ascertaining and appraising of every fact bearing upon the problem. The *New York Times* Annalist, having opened its columns to a discussion of prohibition, D. Clarence Gibboney, lawyer and publicist, and others contributed a series of papers conclusively setting forth the iniquity of destroying established businesses without compensating the owners thereof for losses thus sustained. In a striking essay published in *The Independent*, Charles B. Alexander, regent of New York University, showed the dangers to the Republic that would be occasioned by nation-wide prohibition under Constitutional amendment, and made an earnest plea for the creation of an expert commission to inves-

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tigate the whole subject and make recommendations. In the same magazine, the Rev. Wallace M. Short exposed the evils of prohibition from a spiritual standpoint. *Chamberlain's Magazine* during the year contained a number of noteworthy articles, in which the necessity of a commission of investigation was prominently urged. On the scientific side, Dr. Abraham Jacobi, Dr. Menas S. Gregory, Dr. Beverly Robinson and other lights of the medical profession contributed papers, which found publication whether in lay or technical journals. A powerful and authoritative denunciation of "Prohibition as War Legislation" in the editorial columns of *American Medicine*, for July, attracted wide attention. This is but a partial enumeration.

It is proper in this connection to call attention to the Encyclical letter on preaching issued by Pope Benedict XV, from St. Peter's, on June 15, and sent to prelates and other Roman Catholic authorities throughout the world. The Supreme Pontiff, in words that might well be applied to other communions as well as his own, calls upon his bishops and other ordinaries to see to it that the preaching in their jurisdictions is confined to the Word of God, and that those who depart from the rules thus laid down be forbidden the pulpit. He adds:

"As it would, therefore, be wrong to call anyone a doctor who does not practice medicine, or to style anyone a professor of some art who does not teach that art, he who in his preaching neglects to lead men to a fuller knowledge of God and on the way of eternal salvation, *may be called an idle declaimer, but not a preacher of the Gospel. And would there were no such declaimers!* What motive is it that sways them most? Some are moved by the desire of vain glory *and to satisfy it: They ponder how they can express high, rather practical thoughts, causing weak minds to admire them,* instead of working out the salvation of their hearers: . . . *Not seldom it happens that in the very midst of a discourse upon the things of eternity they turn to politics,* particularly if any questions of this kind just then engross the minds of their hearers. They seem to have only one aim, to please their hearers and curry favor with those whom St. Paul describes as "having itching ears" (II Tim., iv, 3). *Hence that unrestrained and undignified gesture such as may be seen on the stage or on the hustings, that effeminate*

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lowering of the voice or those tragic outbursts; that diction peculiar to journalism; those frequent allusions to profane and non-Catholic literature, but not to the Sacred Scriptures; finally, that volubility of utterance often affected by them, wherewith they strike the ears and gain their hearers' admiration, but give them no lesson to carry home. How sadly are those preachers deceived! Granted that they receive the applause of the uneducated, which they seek with such great labor, and not without sacrilege, is it really worth while when we consider that they are condemned by every prudent man, and, what is worse, have reason to fear the stern judgment of Christ?

"Not all, however, who depart from the right rule and norm, Venerable Brethren, are seeking for nothing but popular applause in their preaching. Frequently the preachers who avail themselves of these devices do so to attain some other and even less honorable object. Forgetting the saying of Gregory: 'The priest does not preach that he may eat, but should eat that he may preach' (In 1 Regum, lib. III), there are few who, because they think they are unsuited to other labors, by which they might decently be supported, take to preaching, not that they may worthily exercise all sacred ministry, but to make money. We, therefore, see them devoting all their attention not indeed to finding where greater fruits for souls may be hoped for, but where preaching reaps a more lucrative return.

"Now since nothing except harm and discredit can be expected for the Church from such as these, Venerable Brethren, you must exercise the greatest care, so that, if you detect anyone for his own glory or for gain, abusing the office of preaching, you should at once remove him from that function. . . . For it is not by pouring forth a copious stream of words, not by using subtle arguments, not by delivering violent harangues, that the salvation of souls is effected."

THE SITUATION ABROAD

Great Britain, as in former years, continues to supply the most interesting experience from an American standpoint, the general conditions there being more nearly analogous to our own than

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those of any other country. The present Government may be fairly described as being disposed to prohibition at least in theory, and the premier, David Lloyd George, was counted by the uncompromising element of that persuasion as being one of them. That such a government with such a premier at its head, should have recognized not only the desirability but the positive necessity of maintaining the production of beer in Great Britain, is a striking testimony to the merit of that beverage. As is perhaps generally known, the output of beer has been gradually reduced since the outbreak of the war, in order to save grains and to reduce the burden on transportation facilities. A Government order which would have reduced the output to 10,000,000 barrels (equivalent to about 12,500,000 barrels United States measure) for the current year was decided upon, but had scarcely gone into effect before it was realized that this involved too radical a curtailment of what was really a necessity for the soldiers and sailors and for the workers in mines, shipyards, on railways and in munition plants, as well as for the harvest laborers. These classes made known their necessities in such terms that the breweries were permitted to increase their allotments by $33 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent., and at the same time special authority was given to fill requisitions for malt beverages for the use of the army.

Such measures, as might be expected, produced violent outcries from the prohibitionists, but the Government justified itself in a series of statements that appealed to reasonable persons. The premier declared that it would be madness to deprive the producers of war supplies of their beer, and Kennedy Jones, director of Food Economy, showed how the malt beverage was necessary for persons engaged in heavy tonnage industries and other fatiguing labor. It was announced, in this connection, that the whole question of beer production would have to be taken up at a later date and revised regulations issued.

The movement for State purchase, while not checked, has lately received less notice than formerly, though a new official commission has recently reported on the advisability of such a step. It may be said, however, that some such measure seems imminent, and that it has strong support in many influential quarters. State purchase does not mean prohibition in Great Britain, but as the title

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would imply, predicates compensation to those whose businesses are taken over by the nation.

The operations by the Board of (Liquor) Control continue to attract much notice. The Board has gradually extended its authority over all districts that produce war supplies, so that it now exercises jurisdiction in its assigned field over approximately nineteen-twentieths of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom. A most elaborate series of regulations, some general and many purely local in scope, have been evolved by the Board, which has taken over by purchase thousands of public houses, greatly reduced the number of such establishments and limited the hours for sale and the alcoholic contents of beverages, forbidden treating and exercised supervision in scores of other ways. Perhaps the greatest interest, however, attaches to the industrial canteens established and conducted by the Board itself in localities where satisfactory arrangements could not be made with individuals. While some of these canteens are strictly "dry," that is to say, no alcoholic drinks whatever are dispensed therein, in others, however, the sale of beer is permitted, though no other alcoholic beverages are allowed. The Board's canteens invariably furnish food and facilities for social intercourse and recreation.

In official reports the Board claims great decreases in drunkenness and gains in industrial efficiency as a result of its operations. The success of the Board's measures are taken as an argument in favor of State purchase and operation.

The establishment of "wet" canteens is officially endorsed by the British Health of Munition Workers Committee, which in recent memoranda, presented by the U. S. Department of Labor, recognizes the necessity of such institutions in certain instances.

In France the production of beer is still increasing. In the Havre region the consumption has trebled since the outbreak of the war, a condition due in part to the presence of British soldiers and Belgian refugees in great numbers. French breweries in the reoccupied regions are being rebuilt, at the expense of the Government, according to standard plans adopted by the Brewers' Association.

The expected prohibition of spirituous liquors by law has been laid aside, perhaps merely postponed. The question of prohibition in France does not apply to beer, natural wine, cider and the like,

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but only to distilled beverages of more than 18 degrees of alcohol, which are forbidden to be sold in cafés and restaurants except with meals. Spirits are utterly prohibited to women and persons under 18 years old, and bottled goods may be sold in two-liter volumes.

Germany is suffering from a beer shortage which has accentuated the distress due to a deficiency in other foods. So much of the restricted output of beer is taken for the use of the troops that very little is left for the civilian population, and among these the workers in the war factories demand first consideration. While the authorities have made efforts to secure beer of good quality for the soldiers, the character that is reserved for civilians provokes much complaint.

Belgium, in anticipation of the recovery of her territory, has appointed a commission to draft legislation forbidding the manufacture of spirits and limiting the number of drinking places.

Sweden has adopted a law effective January 1, 1919, abolishing all private saloons or cafés, and requiring purchasers of all kinds of alcoholic drinks to buy from and register at public dispensaries. The regulations applying hitherto to distilled liquors only, are thus extended to wine and beer.

Russia, in its present disturbed state, reveals but little news of interest. A recent manifesto of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council, however, complains that vodka is to be found everywhere in factories, barracks, railway stations and villages, indicating that the prohibition of this spirit has not been successful.

GENERAL WORK CONTINUED

The ordinary activities of the Publication Committee have been maintained in full measure. Many reprints of articles appearing in the press, the magazines and other publications, have been extensively circulated. A number of studies, bearing on economic and social conditions connected with the drink problem have also been made.

It is gratifying to note that the chief newspapers and other organs almost without exception recognize the merits of beer and light wine, and are demanding that they be given a fair trial upon their merits. The seed sown in many years of uncertainty and discouragement is thus beginning to bear fruit.

APPENDIX

TABLE OF STATISTICS

INTERNAL REVENUE

A.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT Showing the RECEIPTS from FERMENTED LIQUORS during the Fiscal Years, ended June 30, 1916 and 1917.

Objects of Taxation	Receipts during fiscal years ended June 30		Increase	Decrease
	1916	1917		
Ale, beer, lager beer, porter, and other similar fermented liquors	\$87,875,672.22	\$91,094,677.70	\$3,219,005.48	.....
Brewers' special tax, less than 500 barrels, per annum..	4,377.10	3,652.08	.....	725.02
Brewers' special tax, more than 500 barrels, per annum..	123,854.18	108,272.94	.....	15,581.24
Retail dealers in malt liquors (spec. tax)	249,153.55	206,715.91	.....	42,437.64
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	518,046.94	483,875.18	.....	34,171.76
Total	\$88,771,103.99	\$91,897,193.81	\$3,219,005.48	\$92,915.66

Net Increase, \$3,126,089.82

A½.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT Showing the RECEIPTS from FERMENTED LIQUORS during the first 3 months of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, with the first 3 months of the (current) fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

Objects of Taxation	1917 July 1, 1916 to Sept. 30, 1916	1918 July 1, 1917 to Sept. 30, 1917	Increase	Decrease
Ale, beer, lager beer, porter, and other similar fermented liquors	\$29,220,062.96	\$25,158,760.08	.....	\$4,061,302.88
Brewers' special tax, less than 500 barrels per annum..	33,381.27	285,450.39	.....	27,651.91
Brewers' special tax, more than 500 barrels per annum				
Retail dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	98,311.94			
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special tax) ...	181,409.09			
Total	\$29,533,165.26	\$25,444,210.47	.....	\$4,088,954.79

The quantity of Fermented Liquors manufactured during the fiscal years 1916 and 1917, is as follows:

Number of barrels 58,633,624¹ 60,817,379²

¹Includes 69,116 barrels removed from breweries for export, free of tax.

²Includes 87,870 barrels removed from breweries for export, free of tax.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT Showing the INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS (TAX PAID PRODUCTIONS) from MALT LIQUORS for the Twelve Months ended June 30, 1916 and 1917.

MALT LIQUORS

Months	Fiscal Year 1916	Fiscal Year 1917	Increase	Decrease
1915-1916				
July	\$9,189,249.00	\$10,333,939.50	\$1,144,690.50	.....
August ...	8,591,776.50	10,705,698.00	2,113,921.50	.....
September .	8,404,947.00	8,180,203.50	.....	\$224,743.50
October ...	6,851,373.00	7,273,615.50	422,242.50	.....
November ..	6,579,402.00	6,712,425.00	133,023.00	.....
December .	6,449,386.50	6,731,865.00	282,478.50	.....
1916-1917				
January ..	5,387,671.50	6,013,599.00	625,927.50	.....
February ..	5,595,922.50	5,512,864.50	.....	83,058.00
March	6,553,023.00	6,872,673.00	319,650.00	.....
April	6,770,268.00	6,940,831.50	170,563.50	.....
May	8,391,415.50	7,291,798.50	.....	1,099,617.00
June	9,082,327.50	8,524,752.00	.....	557,575.50
Total ...	\$87,846,762.00	\$91,094,265.00	\$5,212,497.00	\$1,964,994.00

Net Increase, \$3,247,503.00

DISTILLED SPIRITS

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT Showing the INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS (TAX PAID PRODUCTIONS) from DISTILLED SPIRITS Twelve Months ended June 30, 1916 and 1917.

Months	Fiscal Year 1916	Fiscal Year 1917	Increase	Decrease
1916				
July	\$9,189,846.60	\$10,095,681.20	\$905,834.60	.....
August ...	9,575,764.00	12,110,272.90	2,534,508.90	.....
September .	11,928,599.10	13,655,571.60	1,726,972.50	.....
October ...	14,227,832.30	17,195,607.00	2,967,774.70	.....
November ..	15,581,753.00	17,928,614.00	2,346,861.00	.....
December ..	16,244,035.50	16,903,571.30	659,535.80	.....
1917				
January ..	12,284,398.50	15,236,640.10	2,952,241.60	.....
February ...	12,724,934.20	13,389,784.10	664,849.90	.....
March	13,682,969.30	15,183,415.50	1,500,446.20	.....
April	11,653,812.50	18,991,173.30	7,337,360.80	.....
May	11,623,144.50	15,308,422.80	3,685,278.30	.....
June	11,132,083.60	15,132,814.40	4,000,730.80
Total ...	\$149,849,173.10	\$181,131,568.20	\$31,282,395.10

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RETURNS OF FERMENTED LIQUORS BY FISCAL YEARS

B.—STATEMENT showing the Internal Revenue Receipts from Fermented Liquors at Sixty Cents, One Dollar and Sixty Cents, Two Dollars, and \$1.50 since Oct. 22, 1914, per Barrel of Thirty-one Gallons, the Tax-Paid Quantities, the Aggregate Collections, Amounts Refunded, and the Aggregate Production, from September 1, 1862, to June 30, 1917.

Fiscal Years Ended June 30	Rates of Tax	Collections at Each Rate	Quantities in Barrels	Aggregate of Collections	Refunded	Aggregate Production in Barrels
1863	\$1.00	\$ 885,271.88	885,272	\$ 1,628,933.82	\$.....	2,006,625
	.60	672,811.53	1,121,353			
1864	.60	1,376,491.12	2,294,153	2,290,009.14	.....	3,141,381
	1.00	847,228.61	847,229			
1865	1.00	3,657,181.06	3,657,181	3,734,928.06	.....	3,657,181
1866	1.00	5,115,140.49	5,115,140	5,220,552.72	.....	5,115,140
1867	1.00	5,819,345.49	6,207,402	6,057,500.63	.....	6,207,402
1868	1.00	5,685,663.70	6,146,663	5,955,868.92	.....	6,146,663
1869	1.00	5,866,400.98	6,342,055	6,099,879.34	24,090.61	6,342,055
1870	1.00	6,081,520.54	6,574,617	6,319,126.90	800.00	6,574,617
1871	1.00	7,159,740.20	7,740,260	7,389,501.82	4,288.80	7,740,260
1872	1.00	8,009,969.72	8,659,427	8,258,498.46	1,365.82	8,659,427
1873	1.00	8,910,823.83	9,633,323	9,324,937.84	1,747.11	9,633,323
1874	1.00	8,880,829.68	9,600,897	9,304,679.72	1,122.42	9,600,879
1875	1.00	8,743,744.62	9,452,697	9,144,004.41	849.12	9,452,697
1876	1.00	9,159,675.95	9,902,352	9,571,280.66	8,860.54	9,902,352
1877	1.00	9,074,305.93	9,810,060	9,480,789.17	21,107.84	9,810,060
1878	1.00	9,473,360.70	10,241,471	9,937,051.78		10,241,471
1879	1.00	10,270,352.83	11,103,084	10,729,320.08	1,291.55	11,103,084
1880	1.00	12,346,077.26	13,347,111	12,829,802.84	30.75	13,347,111
1881	1.00	13,237,700.63	14,311,028	13,700,241.21	.....	14,311,028
1882	1.00	15,680,678.54	16,952,085	16,153,920.42	.....	16,952,085
1883	1.00	16,426,050.11	17,757,892	16,900,615.81	243,033.20	17,757,892
1884	1.00	17,573,722.88	18,998,619	18,084,954.11	.....	18,998,619
1885	1.00	17,747,006.11	19,185,953	18,230,782.03	7,382.78	19,185,953
1886	1.00	19,157,612.87	20,710,933	19,667,731.29	133.33	20,710,933
1887	1.00	21,387,411.79	23,121,526	21,922,187.49	3,974.59	23,121,526
1888	1.00	22,829,202.90	24,680,219	23,324,218.48	.....	24,680,219
1889	1.00	23,235,863.94	25,119,853	23,723,835.26	.....	25,119,853
1890	1.00	25,494,798.50	27,561,944	26,008,534.74	.....	27,561,944
1891	1.00	28,192,327.69	30,478,192	28,565,129.92	31.87	30,487,209
1892	1.00	29,431,498.06	31,817,836	30,037,452.77	20.00	31,856,626
1893	1.00	31,962,743.15	34,554,317	32,548,983.07	21,559.23	34,591,179
1894	1.00	30,834,674.01	33,334,783	31,414,788.04	24,577.62	33,362,373
1895	1.00	31,044,304.84	33,561,411	31,640,617.54	188.20	33,589,784
1896	1.00	33,139,141.10	35,826,098	33,784,235.26	4,993.90	33,859,250
1897	1.00	31,841,362.40	34,423,094	32,472,162.07	.....	34,462,822
1898	1.00	34,480,524.23	35,112,426			
	2.00	4,404,627.40	2,380,880	39,515,421.14	.....	37,529,339
1899	1.00	2,070.31	2,070	68,644,558.45	1,106.90	36,697,634
	2.00	67,671,231.00	36,579,044			
1900	2.00	72,762,070.56	39,330,849	73,550,754.49	117,559.91	39,471,593
1901	2.00	74,956,593.87	40,517,078	75,669,907.65	83,539.58	40,614,258
1902	1.60	71,166,711.65	44,478,832	71,988,902.39	9,177.69	44,550,127
1903	1.00	46,652,577.14	46,650,730	47,547,856.08	20,538.81	46,720,179
1904	1.00	48,208,132.56	48,208,133	49,083,458.77	44,396.35	48,265,168
1905	1.00	49,459,539.93	49,459,540	50,360,553.18	8,034.26	49,522,029
1906	1.00	54,651,636.63	54,651,637	55,641,858.56	20,261.45	54,724,553
1907	1.00	58,546,110.69	58,546,111	59,567,818.18	7,488.11	58,622,002
1908	1.00	58,747,680.14	58,747,680	59,807,616.81	7,002.28	58,814,033
1909	1.00	56,303,496.68	56,303,497	57,456,411.42	9,937.87	56,364,360
1910	1.00	59,485,116.82	59,485,117	60,572,288.54	7,649.76	59,544,775
1911	1.00	63,216,851.24	63,216,851	64,367,777.65	6,862.34	63,283,123
1912	1.00	62,108,633.39	62,108,633	63,268,770.51	6,471.95	62,176,694
1913	1.00	65,245,544.40	65,245,544	66,266,989.60	8,779.89	65,324,876
1914	1.00	66,105,444.65	66,105,445	67,081,512.45	8,181.07	66,189,473
1915	1.00 &					
	1.50	78,460,380.97	59,746,701	79,328,946.72	45,446.42	59,808,210
1916	1.50	87,875,672.22	58,564,508	88,771,103.99	18,611.80	58,633,624
1917	1.50	91,094,677.70	60,729,509	91,897,193.81	17,750.81	60,817,379
Total..	.....	\$1,808,857,359.82	1,647,248,344	\$1,841,855,756.41	\$824,245.02	1,648,974,470

NOTE.—Prior to September 1, 1866, the tax on fermented liquors was paid in currency, and the full amount of tax was returned by collectors. From and after that date the tax was paid by stamps, on which a deduction of 7½ per cent. was allowed to brewers using them.

The Act of July 24, 1897, repealed the 7½ per cent. discount. The Act of June 13, 1898, restored the 7½ per cent. discount.

Under the Act of March 2, 1901, and April 12, 1902, no provision is made for any discount.

*The difference in quantities beginning with 1891 is to be accounted for as exported.

†Includes \$4,924.85, at \$1.60 per barrel.

Of the \$824,245.02 refunded, \$492,179.95 was refunded from fermented liquors to brewers and \$332,065.07 to others than brewers.

The Act of October 22, 1914, increased the Tax to \$1.50.

THE UNITED STATES BREWERS' ASSOCIATION

RETURNS OF FERMENTED LIQUORS UNDER EACH ACT OF LEGISLATION

C.—*STATEMENT showing the amount of Internal Revenue derived from Fermented Liquors at One Dollar and Two Dollars per Barrel, and at One Dollar and Sixty Cents, Sixty Cents, and \$1.50 since Oct. 22, 1914, per Barrel, under the enactments imposing those rates, the quantities on which the Tax was paid, the date when each rate was imposed and when it ended, and the length of time each rate was in force, from July 1, 1862, to June 30, 1917.*

Articles	Rates of tax per barrel	Dates of Acts		Length of time rates were in force	Collections at Each Rate	Barrels Quantities in
		Imposing Tax	Limiting Tax			
Ale, beer, lager beer, porter and other similar fermented liquors	\$1.00	July 1, 1862	Mar. 3, 1863 (Limiting to Mar. 31, 1864)	6 Mnths.	\$885,271.88	885,272
Ditto .....	.60	Mar. 3, 1863	.....	13	2,049,320.65	3,415,504
Ditto	1.00	July 1, 1862	.....	410 1/2	568,800,065.65	611,891,249
Ditto	2.00	June 13, 1898	.....	36 1/2	219,794,522.83	118,807,851
Ditto	1.60	Mar. 2, 1901	.....	12	71,166,711.65	44,478,832
Ditto	1.00	Apr. 12, 1902	.....	180	946,161,495.16	867,769,636
Ditto	1.50	Oct. 22, 1914	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,808,857,359.82	1,647,248,344

NOTE.—The Act of July 1, 1862, went into operation September 1, 1862. The Act of March 3, 1863, provided that the tax on fermented liquors should be 60 cents per barrel from the date of the passage of that Act to April 1, 1864. Hence the tax of 60 cents per barrel having expired by limitation April 1, 1864, the tax of \$1 per barrel under Act of July 1, 1862, was again revived, and this rate under different acts continued in force from and including that date until the passage of the Act of June 13, 1898, when the tax was increased to \$2 per barrel. The Act of March 2, 1901, reduced the tax to \$1.60 per barrel to take effect July 1, 1901. The Act of April 12, 1902, restored the tax to the original tax of \$1.00 per barrel, to take effect July 1, 1902.

The Act of October 22, 1914, increased tax to \$1.50 per barrel.

D.—Stamps for fermented liquors and brewers' permits issued to collectors for purchasers during the ten fiscal years ended June 30, 1917.

Year	Number	Value
1908.....	110,205,300	\$58,587,900.00
1909.....	104,622,100	56,527,204.17
1910.....	106,504,320	58,128,570.00
1911.....	115,814,400	66,815,575.00
1912.....	110,664,100	65,308,425.00
1913.....	105,565,700	63,096,775.00
1914.....	109,811,500	66,765,225.00
1915.....	112,763,580	96,438,251.25
1916.....	93,808,300	87,551,962.50
1917.....	87,734,450	86,574,187.50
Total	1,157,493,750	\$707,594,075.42

THE 1917 YEAR BOOK OF

E.—STATEMENT of Fermented Liquors Removed from Breweries in Bond, Free of Tax, from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.

	1916 Gallons	1917 Gallons
Removed for export and unaccounted for July 1, 1916 and 1917, respectively.....	186,798	272,325
Removed for direct exportation.....	216,521	225,500
Removed in original packages, to be bottled for export	441,828	355,168
Removed by pipe line, to be bottled for export....	1,484,009	2,143,299
Excess reported by bottlers.....	19,219	28,257
Total	2,348,375	3,024,549

	1916 Gallons	1917 Gallons
Exported in original packages, proofs received....	232,284	253,523
Exported in bottles, proofs received.....	1,789,725	2,255,633
Removed for export, unaccounted for, tax paid...	25,145	77,304
Excess reported by bottlers.....	28,896	41,513
Removed for export, unaccounted for, June 30, 1916 and 1917, respectively.....	272,325	396,576
Total	2,348,375	3,024,549

NOTE.—The last drawback, amounting to \$378.09, was paid in 1892 and none since.

THE UNITED STATES BREWERS' ASSOCIATION

**E½.—FERMENTED Liquors Removed from Breweries in Bond for Export
During the Years Ending June 30, 1916 and 1917, by Districts.**

DISTRICTS	Gallons 1916	Gallons 1917
California, first.....	72,072	225,784
" sixth	137,747	163,188
Hawaii	11,454	19,872
Indiana, sixth	1,200	2,604
Kentucky, sixth	5,022	51,523
Louisiana	68,697	104,935
Maryland	19,669	5,565
Massachusetts, third	32,859	45,172
Michigan, first	7,409	.....
Missouri, first	280,657	256,676
" sixth	20,181	.....
New Jersey, fifth.....	143,162	329,891
New York, first	527,115	664,078
" second	2,790	4,960
" third	144,373	174,856
" fourteenth	3,765	21,166
" twenty-eighth	6,266	9,178
Ohio, first	3,286	9,238
" eleventh	29,264	34,038
Pennsylvania, twenty-third	2,123	3,833
Tennessee	1,240	.....
Texas, third	241,181	144,912
Washington	47,933	.....
Wisconsin, first	317,238	399,519
" second	15,655	52,979
Total	2,142,358	2,723,967

THE 1917 YEAR BOOK OF

F—TABLE showing by States and Territories the Collections, also the Percentum of each of Total Collections from Fermented Liquors for the Years Ended June 30, 1916 and 1917.

STATES AND TERRITORIES	1916			1917		
	Fermented Liquors, per Barrel of not more than 31 gals., \$1 and \$1.50 from Oct. 22, 1914	Total Collections on Fermented Liquors	Per Cent. of Total Collections from all Sources of Int. Rev.	Fermented Liquors, per Barrel of not more than 31 gals., \$1 and \$1.50 from Oct. 22, 1914	Total Collections on Fermented Liquors	Per Cent. of Total Collections from all Sources of Int. Rev.
1 Alabama	\$1,722.22	.000	.....	\$1,050.90	.000
2 Alaska	10,461.27	.002	\$13,092.25	13,860.59	.001
3 Arizona	3,964.68	.000	182.63	298.90	.000
4 Arkansas	10,590.33	.002	.....	584.99	.000
5 California	2,096,310.92	.408	2,295,499.53	2,329,168.27	.287
6 Colorado	245,316.50	.048	1,060.50	2,083.43	.000
7 Connecticut	1,383,537.80	.269	1,529,357.63	1,548,919.28	.178
8 Delaware	199,068.78	.038	238,057.50	239,445.01	.029
9 District of Columbia..	190,017.97	.037	242,686.25	246,147.98	.030
10 Florida	46,955.28	.009	44,193.75	48,986.70	.006
11 Georgia	120,580.51	.025	.....	369.16	.000
12 Hawaii	60,732.95	.012	66,210.50	66,825.50	.008
13 Idaho	17,744.37	.003	.....	6.67	.000
14 Illinois	8,932,845.71	1.758	9,334,813.62	9,425,085.09	1.164
15 Indiana	2,154,090.50	.426	2,322,795.25	2,355,212.61	.290
16 Iowa	315,797.19	.062	.....	2,524.17	.000
17 Kansas000	.....	782.52	.000
18 Kentucky	1,008,382.00	.198	1,007,415.00	1,018,829.58	.125
19 Louisiana	817,196.44	.161	766,464.13	775,560.83	.095
20 Maine	156.25	.002	1,299.50	12,780.88	.001
21 Maryland	1,678,890.89	.330	1,745,912.50	1,760,394.98	.217
22 Massachusetts	3,674,025.75	.721	3,776,145.45	3,801,512.48	.469
23 Michigan	3,231,844.40	.637	3,507,782.63	3,543,129.61	.437
24 Minnesota	2,268,439.87	.452	2,309,059.00	2,340,942.71	.289
25 Mississippi	1,069.22	.000	.....	792.52	.000
26 Missouri	5,001,581.57	.981	5,138,840.95	5,174,202.71	.639
27 Montana	414,849.75	.083	478,968.75	493,281.69	.040
28 Nebraska	619,385.63	.126	543,531.75	551,930.48	.068

THE UNITED STATES BREWERS' ASSOCIATION

F (continued).—TABLE showing by States and Territories the Collections, also the Percentum of each of Total Collections from Fermented Liquors for the Years Ended June 30, 1916 and 1917.

STATES AND TERRITORIES	1916			1917		
	Fermented Liquors, per Barrel of not more than 31 gals., \$1 and \$1.50 from Oct. 22, 1914	Total Collections on Fermented Liquors	Per Cent. of Total Collections from all Sources of Int. Rev.	Fermented Liquors, per Barrel of not more than 31 gals., \$1 and \$1.50 from Oct. 22, 1914	Total Collections on Fermented Liquors	Per Cent. of Total Collections from all Sources of Int. Rev.
29 Nevada	\$21,772.15	\$24,740.08	.004	\$22,302.75	\$25,308.24	.003
30 New Hampshire.....	418,686.50	423,600.66	.082	402,845.50	405,303.01	.050
31 New Jersey	4,910,992.37	4,945,217.78	.964	5,087,667.02	5,117,267.04	.632
32 New Mexico	14,775.00	17,542.61	.003	14,486.25	18,518.93	.002
33 New York	19,077,488.17	19,154,976.98	3.735	19,755,297.88	19,829,472.53	2.449
34 North Carolina .....	.....	364.25	.000	.....	326.68	.000
35 North Dakota .....	.....	1,601.81	.000	.....	1,290.94	.000
36 Ohio	7,264,783.14	7,328,041.84	1.429	8,186,208.25	8,259,026.10	1.020
37 Oklahoma	74.51	2,124.51	.000	281.00	3,603.46	.000
38 Oregon	159,389.25	161,053.84	.031	9,397.50	9,497.50	.001
39 Pennsylvania	11,451,214.13	11,527,182.50	2.248	12,261,499.50	12,333,997.84	1.523
40 Rhode Island	976,162.50	979,187.13	.190	1,020,836.25	1,024,400.85	.126
41 South Carolina	1,218.75	4,532.96	.000	.....	6,778.96	.000
42 South Dakota	65,134.00	74,475.91	.001	76,006.50	78,852.53	.009
43 Tennessee	72,761.25	77,942.34	.015	49,497.75	51,062.37	.006
44 Texas	1,048,680.17	1,110,913.56	.216	1,126,362.02	1,182,512.88	.146
45 Utah	208,668.75	211,142.91	.041	246,298.00	249,088.84	.030
46 Vermont .....	.....	2,781.67	.000	.....	1,404.95	.000
47 Virginia	230,806.65	244,845.94	.047	.....	84,245.36	.010
48 Washington	699,791.15	702,753.69	.137	.....	120.84	.000
49 West Virginia .....	.....	358.33	.000	.....	112.50	.000
50 Wisconsin	6,787,794.95	6,855,263.77	1.337	7,356,626.33	7,421,130.08	.916
51 Wyoming	28,998.25	35,432.82	.006	34,422.00	39,171.14	.004
Total	\$87,875,672.22	\$88,771,103.99	*17.276	\$91,094,677.70	\$91,897,193.81	*11.300
				Added for fractions		.054
						11.354

NOTE.—The total receipts from all sources of Internal Revenue for the year ended June 30, 1916, amounted to \$512,723,287.77. The total collections from fermented liquors for the same period amounted to \$88,771,103.99, or 17.314 per centum of the above \$512,723,287.77.

The total receipts from all sources of Internal Revenue for the year ended June 30, 1917, amounted to \$809,393,640.44. The total collections from fermented liquors for the same period amounted to \$91,897,193.81, or 11.354 per centum of the above \$809,393,640.44.

1Includes \$87,846,384.14 stamp sales at \$1.50 per barrel, \$251.63 at the rate of \$1.00 per barrel, and \$29,036.45 assessed on fermented liquors stored in warehouse. *All fractions disregarded.

2Includes \$91,094,263.46 stamps sales at \$1.50 per barrel and \$414.24 assessed on fermented liquors stored in warehouse.

THE 1917 YEAR BOOK OF

G.—TABLE showing the Number of Persons who Paid Special Taxes as Brewers, Retail and Wholesale Dealers in Malt Liquors, and Retail and Wholesale Liquor Dealers, for the Fiscal years, Ended June 30, 1916 and 1917.

STATES AND TERRITORIES	Brewers		Retail Dealers in Malt Liquors		Wholesale Dealers in Malt Liquors		Retail Liquor Dealers		Wholesale Liquor Dealers	
	1916	1917	1916	1917	1916	1917	1916	1917	1916	1917
1 Alabama .....	.....	.....	63	34	2	4	400	401	4	12
2 Alaska	4	4	6	6	5	3	305	329	5	3
3 Arizona	1	.....	.....	3	1	2	164	245	.....	2
4 Arkansas	1	.....	67	17	23	.....	412	101	24	.....
5 California	72	71	644	603	335	330	14,607	13,133	659	742
6 Colorado	10	1	111	25	100	3	1,571	303	74	8
7 Connecticut	18	19	57	62	358	319	3,242	3,363	80	79
8 Delaware	4	4	5	8	17	16	278	286	10	6
9 District of Columbia	4	4	308	170	19	20	549	522	20	32
10 Florida	2	2	154	170	39	35	786	791	53	50
11 Georgia	4	.....	402	3	38	.....	770	314	21	5
12 Hawaii	5	4	10	5	13	12	310	240	61	56
13 Idaho	5	.....	24	2	23	.....	318	81	9	.....
14 Illinois	95	92	1,303	1,290	1,070	1,021	20,492	19,297	519	549
15 Indiana	35	34	530	480	398	417	6,404	6,044	118	113
16 Iowa	16	1	87	35	232	20	1,284	1,054	43	19
17 Kansas .....	.....	.....	77	18	10	7	217	149	1	1
18 Kentucky	17	17	279	332	71	69	2,315	2,205	147	181
19 Louisiana	10	10	462	176	90	82	3,150	2,937	129	114
20 Maine	3	5	538	558	39	46	602	719	6	28
21 Maryland	18	19	256	256	194	119	3,020	2,850	103	110
22 Massachusetts	34	33	88	75	411	414	4,763	4,484	247	256
23 Michigan	63	62	495	434	357	377	5,761	5,609	109	120
24 Minnesota	66	57	482	390	566	340	4,441	3,733	155	203
25 Mississippi .....	.....	.....	60	42	.....	.....	249	232	.....	5
26 Missouri	46	42	356	396	352	411	7,739	6,835	216	268
27 Montana	19	19	255	216	160	160	2,237	2,254	61	73
28 Nebraska	15	14	186	151	567	445	2,078	1,737	48	76
29 Nevada	3	4	9	14	48	44	1,162	1,170	25	27
30 New Hampshire	4	4	36	20	48	61	720	688	18	23
31 New Jersey	38	36	226	210	575	535	10,341	10,710	212	233
32 New Mexico	2	2	31	60	40	47	941	972	60	61
33 New York	161	153	453	519	942	1,000	30,185	30,547	1,456	1,646
34 North Carolina .....	.....	.....	37	10	.....	.....	165	244	2	3
35 North Dakota .....	.....	.....	57	61	.....	.....	249	200	.....	.....
36 Ohio	116	105	845	191	924	1,229	8,126	8,700	344	382
37 Oklahoma .....	.....	22	41	108	15	14	433	419	4	8
38 Oregon	7	1	20	.....	52	.....	1,241	294	47	5
39 Pennsylvania	215	220	453	468	935	956	20,321	18,313	595	592
40 Rhode Island	8	8	20	29	43	46	1,340	1,520	52	52
41 South Carolina	1	.....	97	359	22	24	797	618	10	.....
42 South Dakota	4	4	99	90	119	107	756	700	18	88
43 Tennessee	3	3	119	33	36	27	960	696	129	92
44 Texas	13	16	2,112	2,207	323	350	2,989	3,006	65	82
45 Utah	4	3	52	53	34	38	653	643	30	38
46 Vermont .....	.....	.....	25	21	19	33	177	170	2	2
47 Virginia	6	6	486	119	64	41	1,170	950	69	39
48 Washington	23	.....	72	.....	121	.....	1,965	660	70	4
49 West Virginia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	390	314	.....	1
50 Wisconsin	135	133	541	564	758	790	10,584	10,057	113	131
51 Wyoming	3	3	66	58	89	83	580	578	30	41
Total	1,313	1,237	12,716	11,151	10,704	10,098	184,718	172,317	6,273	6,661
Total for Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1916	1,313	.....	12,716	.....	10,704	.....	184,718	.....	6,273	.....
Decr. ....	.....	.....	Decr. 1,561	.....	Decr. 606	.....	Decr. 12,401	.....	Decr. 388	.....

THE UNITED STATES BREWERS' ASSOCIATION

H.—TABLE showing Tax Paid Fermented and Distilled Liquors, Corresponding Quantities, Estimated Increase of Population, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1917, by States and Territories; also Number of Retail Dealers, and Population to Each Dealer.

STATES AND TERRITORIES	FERMENTED LIQUORS		DISTILLED SPIRITS		Population 1917 (See Note Below)	Number of Retail Dealers	Dealer per lation Popu-
	Tax paid at \$1.50 per Bar- rel of 31 Gals.	Quantities in Gallons	Tax paid at \$1.10 per Gallon	Quantities in Gallons			
1 Alabama			\$46,206.05	42,006	2,363,939	435	5,434
2 Alaska	\$13,092.25	270,573			64,912	335	193
3 Arizona	182.63	3,774			263,788	248	1,063
4 Arkansas			29,805.95	26,642	1,766,343	118	14,969
5 California	2,295,499.53	47,440,324	7,051,528.71	6,410,481	3,029,032	13,736	220
6 Colorado	1,060.50	21,917			988,320	328	3,013
7 Conn.	1,529,357.63	31,606,724	166,159.55	151,054	1,265,373	3,425	369
8 Delaware	238,057.50	4,819,855			215,160	294	731
9 Dist. Col.	242,686.25	5,015,516	276,788.96	251,626	369,282	692	533
10 Florida	44,193.75	913,338	23,788.49	21,625	916,185	901	953
11 Georgia					2,895,841	317	9,135
12 Hawaii	66,210.50	1,368,350	49,846.06	45,315	219,580	245	896
13 Idaho					445,176	83	5,363
14 Illinois	9,334,813.62	192,919,481	42,983,128.24	39,075,571	6,234,995	20,587	302
15 Indiana	2,322,795.25	48,004,435	29,363,224.46	26,693,840	2,835,492	6,524	434
16 Iowa					2,224,771	1,089	2,042
17 Kansas					1,851,870	167	11,089
18 Kentucky	1,007,415.00	20,819,910	39,776,743.27	36,160,676	2,394,093	2,537	945
19 Louisiana	766,464.13	15,840,258	8,785,765.99	7,987,060	1,856,954	3,113	596
20 Maine	1,299.50	26,856	3.30	3	777,340	1,277	608
21 Maryland	1,745,912.50	36,082,191	6,140,380.91	5,582,164	1,373,673	3,106	442
22 Mass.	3,776,145.45	78,040,339	2,552,510.61	2,320,464	3,775,973	4,559	828
23 Michigan	3,507,782.63	72,494,174	1,062,389.97	965,809	3,094,266	6,043	512
24 Minnesota	2,309,059.00	47,720,552			2,312,445	4,123	560
25 Miss.					1,976,570	274	7,213
26 Missouri	5,138,840.95	106,202,713	1,243,793.85	1,130,722	3,429,595	7,231	474
27 Montana	478,968.75	9,898,678	48,355.95	39,415	472,935	2,470	191
28 Nebraska	543,531.75	11,232,990	2,739,806.74	2,490,733	1,284,126	1,888	680
29 Nevada	22,302.75	460,924			110,738	1,184	93
30 N. H.	402,845.50	8,325,473	539.33	490	444,429	708	627
31 N. Jersey	5,087,667.02	105,145,118	140,698.74	127,908	3,014,194	10,920	276
32 N. Mexico	14,486.25	299,383	356.49	324	423,649	1,032	410
33 New York	19,755,297.88	408,276,156	9,480,010.45	8,618,191	10,460,182	31,066	336
34 N. Caro.			64.41	59	2,434,381	254	9,584
35 N. Dakota					765,319	261	2,932
36 Ohio	8,186,208.25	169,181,637	12,000,218.27	10,909,289	5,212,085	8,891	586
37 Oklahoma	281.00	5,807			2,289,855	527	4,345
38 Oregon	9,397.50	194,215	165,993.19	150,903	861,992	294	2,931
39 Penn.	12,261,499.50	253,404,323	13,505,429.60	12,277,663	8,660,042	18,781	461
40 R. I.	1,020,836.25	21,097,283			625,865	1,549	404
41 S. Caro.			143.55	131	1,643,205	877	1,873
42 S. Dakota	76,006.50	1,570,801			716,972	790	907
43 Tennessee	49,497.75	1,022,954	48,923.31	44,476	2,304,629	729	3,161
44 Texas	1,126,362.02	23,278,148	8,968.08	8,153	4,515,423	5,213	866
45 Utah	246,298.00	5,090,158	4,248.33	3,862	443,866	696	637
46 Vermont					364,946	191	1,910
47 Virginia	81,274.13	1,679,665	325,321.63	295,747	2,213,025	1,069	2,070
48 Wash.			4,245.78	3,860	1,597,400	660	2,420
49 W. Va.			185,788.68	168,899	1,412,602	314	4,498
50 Wisconsin	7,356,626.33	152,036,944	2,925,750.85	2,659,774	2,527,167	10,621	237
51 Wyoming	34,422.00	711,388	342.87	312	184,970	636	290
Total	\$91,094,677.70	1,882,623,325	\$181,131,770.62	164,665,247	103,924,965	183,468	566

Galls. : 18.12+per capita

Galls. : 1.58+per capita

NOTE:	1910	1917 ^a	Increase	Decrease
Continental United States*	91,972,266	103,640,473	11,668,207	
Alaska*	64,356	64,912	556	
Possessions:				
Guam	12,240	12,866	626	
Hawaii*	191,909	219,580	27,671	
Panama Canal Zone	61,279	31,048		30,231
Philippine Islands	8,265,348	8,925,812	660,464	
Porto Rico	1,118,012	1,231,880	113,868	
Samoa	7,251	7,426	175	
Virgin Islands		27,086	27,086	
Persons in the Military and Naval Service stationed abroad	55,608	45,123		10,485
Total	101,748,269	114,206,206	12,457,937	40,716

*Included in Report for 1917 of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

^aEstimated population July 1, 1917, by the Director of the Bureau of the Census.

^bDanish Census, 1911. ^cExact number of gallons, 1,882,623,339 } respectively caused by fractions.
^dExact number of gallons, 164,665,246 }

THE 1917 YEAR BOOK OF

I.—PRODUCTION OF BEER IN THE UNITED STATES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917, AND THE TEN PRECEDING YEARS

Compiled by the Brewers' Journal up to and including 1914

STATES AND TERRITORIES	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Alabama	113,247	89,566	57,204	11,520	13,290	39,835
Alaska	68,103	68,181	52,971	58,292	6,283	7,417
Arizona	13,412	12,411	11,442	11,886	15,147	18,850
Arkansas	10,100	11,775	10,024	12,700	10,025	8,850
California	1,132,728	1,164,397	1,128,565	1,163,891	1,215,405	1,296,355
Colorado	374,385	403,114	381,710	412,962	435,072	387,761
Connecticut	700,237	717,528	708,621	770,148	736,146	736,261
Delaware	160,620	160,595	154,654	162,601	142,017	129,695
District of Columbia	330,093	339,949	310,883	325,112	286,721	284,576
Florida	17,200	14,968	15,750	19,425	18,350	21,200
Georgia	175,600	118,370	115,155	128,750	129,455	138,955
Hawaii	16,360	12,642	14,018	13,618	16,683	20,567
Idaho	38,945	45,086	42,669	43,900	32,780	29,591
Illinois	5,423,280	5,535,167	5,525,473	6,024,884	6,630,254	6,263,862
Indiana	1,412,326	1,365,420	1,272,017	1,303,166	1,469,030	1,546,292
Iowa	420,956	411,455	437,177	482,668	511,536	447,114
Kansas	15,690	12,676	5,872	510	.....	.....
Kentucky	743,533	738,881	704,710	756,325	822,555	801,935
Louisiana	490,265	510,258	473,027	462,795	471,560	483,988
Maine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	961,353	960,236	911,108	936,716	1,077,884	1,093,838
Massachusetts	2,158,850	2,201,861	2,042,993	2,112,006	2,381,435	2,386,905
Michigan	1,521,305	1,539,833	1,483,207	1,538,663	1,724,156	1,792,105
Minnesota	1,238,932	1,337,976	1,411,570	1,578,706	1,652,184	1,512,139
Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	3,848,693	3,841,337	3,704,978	3,890,147	4,223,769	4,030,390
Montana	310,848	335,888	335,098	346,868	241,385	232,618
Nebraska	355,570	383,088	389,820	414,519	436,268	413,014
Nevada	70,714	82,136	60,132	81,204	18,740	18,662
New Hampshire	323,363	301,132	274,733	268,168	260,395	266,720
New Jersey	3,138,398	3,178,958	3,114,713	3,260,914	3,418,162	3,397,375
New Mexico	15,935	14,786	13,083	15,089	8,777	9,240
New York	13,016,904	12,962,152	12,572,042	13,095,353	13,732,743	13,677,850
North Carolina	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	4,323,141	4,401,313	4,058,438	4,252,077	4,573,275	4,742,665
Oklahoma	26,295	14,424	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	205,757	196,905	194,231	224,722	245,002	243,819
Pennsylvania	7,541,796	7,569,557	7,050,262	7,664,141	7,811,731	7,449,543
Rhode Island	522,518	522,377	502,967	541,217	649,171	667,385
South Carolina	3,001	4,090	5,157	2,942	5,258	2,688
South Dakota	41,277	45,845	44,940	50,605	52,345	44,808
Tennessee	290,895	260,638	255,200	221,850	256,395	273,850
Texas	556,766	546,917	552,976	611,399	678,796	673,262
Utah	73,132	83,068	81,861	85,266	140,123	129,105
Vermont	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	211,557	192,774	164,267	174,451	190,473	196,756
Washington	787,862	802,937	740,966	801,589	875,028	854,147
West Virginia	334,241	341,700	293,189	302,780	363,330	370,142
Wisconsin	4,985,139	4,875,965	4,569,941	4,790,797	5,287,347	5,016,701
Wyoming	24,661	34,666	29,689	37,855	16,110	16,935
	58,546,111	58,747,680	56,303,497	59,485,117	63,283,123	62,176,694

THE UNITED STATES BREWERS' ASSOCIATION

I (continued).—PRODUCTION OF BEER IN THE UNITED STATES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917, AND THE TEN PRECEDING YEARS

Compiled by the Brewers' Journal up to and including 1914

STATES AND TERRITORIES	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	Increase 1916-'17	Decrease 1916-'17
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Alabama	44,945	45,426	35,659	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alaska	5,891	8,983	5,912	6,590	8,728	2,138	.....
Arizona	20,410	21,235	8,535	2,510	122	.....	2,388
Arkansas	10,550	10,950	10,827	6,004	.....	.....	6,004
California	1,335,449	1,390,890	1,281,951	1,382,589	1,542,876	160,287	.....
Colorado	389,472	374,853	326,138	163,544	707	.....	162,837
Connecticut	786,267	786,272	760,502	909,114	1,019,572	110,458	.....
Delaware	145,895	137,820	125,599	132,530	158,705	26,175	.....
Dist. Col.	268,580	230,944	169,973	122,285	161,791	39,506	.....
Florida	25,500	25,455	29,983	28,218	29,463	1,245	.....
Georgia	141,620	142,430	110,073	80,387	.....	.....	80,387
Hawaii	25,348	31,335	35,194	40,858	44,781	3,923	.....
Idaho	27,273	20,545	23,796	11,830	.....	.....	11,830
Illinois	6,656,823	6,987,568	6,269,757	5,955,231	6,223,097	267,866	.....
Indiana	1,699,281	1,769,038	1,568,028	1,436,099	1,548,615	112,516	.....
Iowa	484,088	503,370	472,764	210,498	.....	.....	210,498
Kansas	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	821,940	858,515	763,112	672,417	673,272	855	.....
Louisiana	542,156	524,965	502,811	547,014	514,861	.....	82,653
Maine	.....	1,631	590	104	866	762	.....
Maryland	1,139,620	1,177,744	1,116,811	1,119,896	1,164,121	44,225	.....
Mass.	2,541,615	2,521,618	2,378,437	2,450,411	2,518,887	68,476	.....
Michigan	2,008,371	2,113,494	1,929,472	2,154,802	2,338,521	183,719	.....
Minnesota	1,633,452	1,749,555	1,643,108	1,511,916	1,539,321	27,405	.....
Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	4,170,085	4,142,160	3,567,763	3,344,092	3,434,174	90,082	.....
Montana	268,551	288,247	241,642	276,567	319,313	42,746	.....
Nebraska	442,388	453,640	425,919	412,924	362,354	.....	50,570
Nevada	15,420	17,580	17,558	14,515	14,869	354	.....
New Hamp.	289,010	283,100	282,027	279,124	268,564	.....	10,560
New Jersey	3,531,616	3,495,594	3,219,685	3,278,613	3,402,420	123,807	.....
New Mexico	8,756	8,637	9,168	9,850	9,657	.....	193
New York	13,956,878	14,040,387	13,180,111	12,732,529	13,198,400	465,871	.....
No. Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	5,150,187	5,147,419	4,622,581	4,844,239	5,458,868	614,629	.....
Oklahoma	178	.....	13	55	187	132	.....
Oregon	222,888	212,276	181,272	106,260	6,265	.....	99,995
Pennsylvania	7,959,509	8,008,786	7,166,300	7,634,211	8,174,457	540,246	.....
Rhode Island	701,630	691,734	621,977	650,775	680,558	29,783	.....
So. Carolina	3,362	4,607	3,767	812	.....	.....	812
So. Dakota	44,352	44,557	43,052	43,403	50,636	7,233	.....
Tennessee	278,882	225,923	89,573	48,548	32,999	.....	15,549
Texas	744,911	740,502	661,867	706,910	755,582	48,672	.....
Utah	140,648	149,715	130,121	139,112	164,126	25,014	.....
Vermont	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	208,511	197,035	164,517	153,806	54,182	.....	99,624
Washington	876,772	965,562	876,962	468,073	.....	.....	468,073
W. Virginia	371,017	342,942	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	5,171,179	5,278,989	4,718,431	4,525,027	4,919,014	393,987	.....
Wyoming	15,300	15,425	14,872	19,332	22,948	3,616	.....
	65,324,876	66,189,473	59,808,210	58,633,624	60,817,379	3,435,728	1,251,937

Net decrease for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, compared with the preceding fiscal year, 1,183,735 barrels.

¹Includes 69,116 barrels removed from breweries for export free of tax.

²Includes 87,870 barrels removed from breweries for export free of tax.

THE 1917 YEAR BOOK OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

OF

MALT LIQUORS, HOPS, BARLEY-MALT, AND RICE MEAL, RICE FLOUR
AND BROKEN RICE

DURING THE FISCAL YEARS BELOW ENUMERATED

A.—IMPORT of Foreign Beer, Ale, Porter and other Malt Liquor for the Last Ten Fiscal Years.

YEARS	IN BOTTLES OR JUGS		IN OTHER COVERINGS	
	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value
1907	2,041,688	\$1,902,655	5,165,929	\$1,506,108
1908	1,960,333	1,829,917	5,564,773	1,634,754
1909	1,801,043	1,695,747	5,105,062	1,519,660
1910	1,727,541	1,605,919	5,560,491	1,658,034
1911	1,954,092	1,790,492	5,339,800	1,605,874
1912	1,651,564	1,571,336	5,523,941	1,708,590
1913	1,452,728	1,372,823	6,245,922	1,917,442
1914	1,213,320	1,152,598	5,963,913	1,814,431
1915	799,946	768,893	2,551,158	818,505
1916	872,402	850,913	1,740,333	605,980
Total.....	41,474,657	\$14,541,293	48,761,322	\$14,789,378

Of Foreign Beer, etc., Imported in 1916, there were received from,

COUNTRIES	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value
Denmark	7,019	\$4,056	2,757	\$1,845
France	12,652	12,803	.....	.....
Netherlands	1,094	665	366,683	72,155
Norway	3,705	2,435	61,970	36,086
Sweden	8,720	6,150	.....	.....
England	555,206	550,075	378,528	207,768
Scotland	10,481	9,012	480	247
Ireland	260,528	254,370	927,873	286,941
Canada	6,292	5,696	1,697	663
Mexico	4,399	3,362	495	261
China	1,246	1,352	.....	.....
All other countries, less than 1,000 gallons, each.....	1,060	937	50	14
Total as above.....	872,402	\$850,913	1,740,333	\$605,980

THE UNITED STATES BREWERS' ASSOCIATION

A½.—EXPORT of Foreign Beer, Ale, Porter and other Malt Liquors for the Last Ten Fiscal Years.

YEARS	IN BOTTLES OR JUGS		IN OTHER COVERINGS	
	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value
1907	12,433	9,150	1,042	407
1908	14,109	13,034	1,160	650
1909	1,147	955	.....	.....
1910	2,622	2,197	6,340	2,458
1911	4,720	3,723	3,292	1,239
1912	16,839	14,042	3,360	1,076
1913	23,362	21,274	2,750	1,636
1914	10,667	8,636	1,672	499
1915	1,786	1,456	10	6
1916	28,977	18,655	28,180	14,826
Total	116,662	\$93,122	47,806	\$22,797

B.—EXPORT of Beer and Ale of Domestic Produce for the Last Ten Fiscal Years.

YEARS	IN BOTTLES OR JUGS		IN OTHER COVERINGS	
	Doz. Qts.	Value	Gallons	Value
1907	743,163	\$1,128,226	356,788	\$87,114
1908	643,230	964,207	272,949	55,865
1909	635,361	964,992	246,525	45,795
1910	596,883	877,324	390,477	73,859
1911	689,093	990,395	451,694	85,164
1912	754,422	1,101,169	305,394	60,150
1913	866,684	1,301,244	312,965	70,219
1914	962,627	1,405,581	326,946	79,595
1915	696,690	1,010,222	245,494	71,890
1916	674,745	969,071	328,229	95,556
Total	7,262,898	\$10,712,431	3,237,461	\$725,307

C.—EXPORT of Beer, Ale and Porter to the Principal Foreign Countries During the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, and 1916.
IN BOTTLES OR JUGS

COUNTRIES	1911		1912		1913		1914		1915		1916		TOTAL	
	Doz. Qts.	Value	Doz. Qts.	Value	Doz. Qts.	Value	Doz. Qts.	Value	Doz. Qts.	Value	Doz. Qts.	Value	Doz. Qts.	Value
Europe: Austr-Hung'y.	460	\$.....	70	100	40	\$.....	68	\$85	15	22	38	61	68	\$85
Azores & Madeira Is.	33	561	146	192	82	40	55	69	69	22	38	61	68	\$85
Belgium	212	338	187	260	230	145	322	425	145	234	60	96	269	379
Denmark	671	1,069	620	952	698	352	903	1,499	192	283	75	111	1,156	1,705
France	155	244	275	330	.....	972	.....	.....	150	201	6	10	3,084	4,775
Germany	1,887	2,228	3,638	4,226	2,647	3,118	1,265	1,497	620	730	200	300	886	1,010
Gibraltar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	546	500	664	.....	.....	10,257	12,099
Greece	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,210	1,210
Italy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
England	1,141	1,741	1,427	2,171	1,363	2,104	1,855	2,864	1,847	2,819	671	977	190	241
Scotland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,304	12,376
Ireland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	65
North America:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	40
Bermuda	3,198	4,694	5,302	7,828	5,206	7,545	4,872	6,745	4,935	7,314	6,806	9,925	30,119	44,051
British Honduras	6,981	9,713	5,505	7,404	8,034	10,355	9,834	12,501	10,705	14,001	5,388	7,431	46,447	61,405
Canada	296,083	440,263	427,861	652,372	595,778	931,148	877,550	881,721	217,789	330,966	64,011	102,686	2,179,072	3,339,156
New Found'd & Labdr.	2,942	5,118	2,907	4,774	2,086	3,031	1,638	2,385	2,047	2,554	2,397	3,184	14,012	21,046
Central America:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Costa Rica	11,794	16,391	9,110	12,456	5,127	6,776	12,429	16,318	6,948	9,448	10,073	14,141	55,481	75,530
Guatemala	6,297	8,887	7,899	10,885	13,949	17,268	21,142	27,644	10,505	13,719	12,105	16,859	71,897	95,060
Honduras	10,962	14,646	9,418	13,026	8,085	10,792	30,008	39,028	32,709	43,238	27,888	37,333	119,070	158,063
Nicaragua	10,896	14,363	14,180	18,567	11,585	15,448	15,687	21,899	15,886	19,112	19,373	28,768	84,987	117,377
Panama	149,428	202,656	83,771	113,063	43,118	58,185	28,459	37,843	14,432	18,725	12,151	16,688	331,339	447,161
Salvador	3,325	5,131	3,692	5,129	3,354	4,981	2,280	3,182	2,526	3,980	4,330	6,398	11,507	17,083
Mexico	10,168	15,750	17,977	27,316	25,534	38,725	64,125	99,046	93,046	151,728	113,845	180,437	324,695	513,302
Miquelon, Langley, etc.	158	209	117	194	75	80	120	183	84	134	50	83	604	883

C (continued).—EXPORT of Beer, Ale and Porter to the Principal Foreign Countries During the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1916.

IN BOTTLES OR JUGS

COUNTRIES	1911		1912		1913		1914		1915		1916		TOTAL	
	Doz.	Value	Doz.	Value	Doz.	Value	Doz.	Value	Doz.	Value	Doz.	Value	Doz.	Value
West Indies : British	1,735	2,231	2,006	3,178	2,415	3,858	3,391	5,458	3,095	4,417	5,164	7,277	17,808	26,387
Barbados	1,735	2,231	2,006	3,178	2,415	3,858	3,391	5,458	3,095	4,417	5,164	7,277	17,808	26,387
Jamaica	11,645	13,780	19,556	29,103	15,965	24,580	23,598	31,822	29,516	39,551	36,489	50,084	139,359	188,050
Trinidad & Tobago	22,088	32,966	19,151	21,768	11,793	15,508	7,585	9,982	22,961	32,729	29,839	41,354	113,437	194,307
Other British	2,406	3,253	3,037	4,297	3,658	5,343	4,107	6,229	5,964	8,934	11,394	16,621	30,564	44,679
Danish	629	680	40	70	370	555	148	239	56	99	397	518	1,011	1,480
Dutch	285	385	235	401	150	189	12	17	779	1,221	2,296	3,513	4,001	5,911
French	1,264	1,507	196	239	136	174	12	17	668	879	3,754	4,777	5,084	6,491
Haiti	1,136	1,507	2,816	3,707	2,876	3,922	3,879	5,092	5,329	6,701	41,870	55,345	57,906	76,274
Dominican Republic	4,536	6,275	8,989	12,233	14,597	17,683	30,939	38,471	52,425	67,015	75,394	100,029	186,480	241,706
Cuba	50,755	71,872	35,534	51,342	37,282	52,163	41,771	54,761	37,531	54,584	61,642	87,067	264,515	371,789
South America :														
Argentina	2,295	3,431	3,600	5,222	5,856	7,839	11,244	13,185	2,510	3,479	2,422	3,430	27,927	36,586
Bolivia	278	364	580	756	298	396	320	576	30	50	1,668	2,222	2,598	3,604
Brazil	247	321	706	866	687	912	245	331	180	249	1,954	2,975	2,955	4,315
Chile	4,741	6,249	7,466	9,519	8,051	11,866	9,202	12,043	1,445	1,967	2,220	270	3,332	4,442
Ecuador	3,013	4,057	4,547	5,978	5,459	6,805	2,457	3,279	12,696	16,544	13,339	17,725	55,495	73,946
Guianas : British	5	8	125	150	337	584	477	673	1,344	1,853	3,645	4,871	20,465	28,773
Dutch	5	8	60	72	337	584	477	673	1,483	2,287	8,395	12,498	10,817	16,202
French	1,952	2,439	504	723	283	463	759	1,089	1,136	1,629	2,616	3,552	61	73
Peru	1,952	2,439	504	723	283	463	759	1,089	1,136	1,629	2,616	3,552	7,230	9,945
Venezuela	10	14	10	14	343	526	1,005	1,518	594	971	1,898	2,746	3,850	5,775
Asia :														
China : Empire	2,600	3,695	3,606	5,227	321	414	40	60	8,731	11,233	14,006	17,050	29,304	37,679
Japan (L.T.)	136	160	47	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	78
French (L.T.)	1,846	2,674	1,289	1,983	610	757	1,255	1,868	3,198	4,366	10,045	12,487	18,243	24,735
East India : British	1,467	2,059	2,802	3,663	3,036	3,828	5,779	7,858	6,611	10,282	28,399	41,775	48,088	69,465
" Brit. other .....	.....	.....	180	198	529	663	2,950	3,853	200	220	51	104	3,910	5,038
" Dutch .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Strait Settlements .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

C (continued).—EXPORT of Beer, Ale and Porter to the Principal Foreign Countries During the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1916.

IN BOTTLES OR JUGS

COUNTRIES	1911		1912		1913		1914		1915		1916		TOTAL	
	Doz.	Value	Doz.	Value	Doz.	Value	Doz.	Value	Doz.	Value	Doz.	Value	Doz.	Value
Asia:														
Hong Kong.....	1,783	\$2,686	1,308	\$2,058	156	\$208	156	\$213	487	\$631	2,593	\$4,290	6,483	\$10,086
Japan.....	1,588	2,754	400	482	995	1,300	643	803	520	805	407	558	4,553	6,702
Korea (Chosen).....	582	750	20	35	120	205	288	506	730	1,289	1,582	2,805	3,322	5,590
Russia.....	12	27	14	25	4	10	15	17	.....	.....	14	30	59	109
Siam.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	224	372	234	372
Turkey.....	3,888	4,837	10,554	11,276	3,768	4,614	150	189	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,330	20,916
Oceania:														
Australia (British).....	76	103	5	8	105	156	14,626	18,484	62,489	84,316	1,559	2,501	78,860	105,518
New Zealand.....	280	342	160	264	200	264	12	15	1,588	2,232	3,218	4,496	5,458	7,613
All other British.....	277	435	254	407	421	607	637	932	1,287	1,850	1,959	2,493	4,825	6,724
French.....	1,322	1,911	1,586	2,262	3,328	4,879	4,618	6,585	2,932	4,201	6,564	9,568	20,350	29,406
German.....	.....	.....	12	17	51	76	41	59	1,677	3,080	2,228	3,458	4,009	6,640
Philippine Islands.....	48,169	71,836	30,479	47,835	14,818	21,267	16,623	22,048	12,469	17,395	8,892	13,484	131,450	193,865
Africa:														
Belgian Congo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	385	509	.....	.....	385	509
British West.....	2,250	2,809	570	714	282	386	550	635	179	248	2,517	3,679	6,328	8,471
" East.....	.....	.....	86	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	137
Canary Islands.....	12	16	.....	.....	24	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	36
French.....	18	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156	200
Portuguese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	109	156	184	156	200
Liberia.....	36	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	840	1,067	630	830	1,470	1,897
Egypt.....	1,220	1,485	800	1,015	3	4	.....	.....	128	188	168	231	1,335	1,854
German.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240	295	.....	456	83	122	4,283	4,903	6,866	8,276
Spanish.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	36
Total.....	689,093	\$990,395	754,422	\$1,101,169	866,684	\$1,301,244	962,827	\$1,405,581	696,690	\$1,010,222	374,745	\$969,071	4,644,261	\$6,777,682

C¹/₂—EXPORT of Beer, Ale and Porter to the Principal Foreign Countries During the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1916.

IN OTHER COVERINGS

COUNTRIES	1911		1912		1913		1914		1915		1916		TOTAL	
	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value
Europe:														
Azores, etc.	.....	\$.....	.....	\$.....	.....	\$.....	.....	\$.....	.....	\$.....	35	\$12	35	\$12
Belgium	.....	.....	216	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	216	53
France	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	198	59
Germany	209	60	.....	.....	50	16	60	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	319	97
Gibraltar	250	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	112
Netherlands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	10	.....	.....	555	195	583	205
Norway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206	57	.....	.....	206	57
Portugal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	35	15
England	115	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	48	.....	.....	36	18	341	116
North America:														
Bermuda	3,305	1,246	.....	.....	2,949	1,070	1,710	620	1,033	379	2,150	632	12,296	4,337
Canada	357,180	59,543	272,118	49,918	258,629	53,152	201,423	40,771	56,476	11,486	11,533	3,312	1,157,359	218,182
Newfoundland & Labrador	.....	.....	644	178	32	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	676	195
Central America:														
Costa Rica	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,277	458	2,442	909	3,719	1,367
Guatemala	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	181	7,700	2,350	8,200	2,531
Honduras	940	223	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	990	243
Nicaragua	.....	.....	.....	.....	466	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,098	401
Salvador	500	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	632	254	1,514	503
Panama	2,130	635	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	140	1,014	355	1,514	503
Mexico	36,895	8,851	7,912	2,379	34,271	10,477	82,538	25,656	155,704	48,107	239,065	61,327	556,385	156,797
West Indies:														
Barbados	.....	.....	255	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,575	392	1,830	468
British, other	260	75	.....	.....	2,100	560	2,700	720	570	155	1,046	340	6,754	1,878
Jamaica	17,355	4,868	14,468	3,907	7,800	2,041	12,172	3,438	5,975	1,760	6,796	2,430	64,366	18,444
Trinidad & Tobago	.....	.....	1,275	412	.....	.....	1,750	590	.....	.....	75	24	3,100	1,026
Haiti	815	254	320	100	603	260	289	289	.....	.....	555	329	3,242	1,232
Dominican Republic	1,808	593	860	82	.....	.....	285	97	3,319	956	3,930	1,749	9,702	3,477
Cuba	890	392	1,723	847	1,110	391	.....	.....	1,601	637	29,715	12,850	35,039	15,117
South America:														
Chile	100	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	32	200	80
Colombia	1,602	586	3,125	966	.....	.....	855	343	290	101	2,125	878	7,997	2,874

C ½ (continued).—EXPORT of Beer, Ale and Porter to the Principal Foreign Countries During the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1916.

IN OTHER COVERINGS

COUNTRIES	1911		1912		1913		1914		1915		1916		TOTAL	
	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value
South America:														
Argentina .....	.....	\$.....	.....	\$.....	.....	\$.....	.....	\$.....	.....	\$.....	.....	\$.....	.....	\$.....
Brazil .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chile .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ecuador .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peru .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venezuela .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asia:														
China .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlement (British) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oceania:														
Philippine Islands .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia (British) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other British .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa:														
British—East .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	451,694	\$85,164	305,394	\$60,150	312,965	\$70,219	326,946	\$79,595	245,494	\$71,890	328,229	\$95,556	1,970,722	\$462,574

THE UNITED STATES BREWERS' ASSOCIATION

HOPS

D.—Imports of Foreign Hops for the Last Ten Fiscal Years.

YEARS	Pounds	Value	Duty	Advalorem Rate of Duty
1907	6,211,893	\$1,974,900	\$745,427	37.74%
1908	8,493,265	1,989,261	1,019,191	51.23%
1909	7,386,574	1,337,099	886,389	66.39%
1910	3,200,560	1,449,354	505,457	33.71%
1911	8,557,531	2,706,600	1,369,205	50.58%
1912	2,991,125	2,231,348	478,580	21.45%
1913	8,494,144	2,852,865	1,359,063	47.63%
1914	5,382,025	2,790,516	861,124	30.85%
1915	11,651,332	2,778,735	1,864,213	67.80%
1916	675,704	144,627	108,113	74.75%
Total	69,024,153	\$21,205,305	\$9,196,762	

Of the Foreign Hops imported in 1916, there were received from:

COUNTRIES	Pounds	Value
Austria-Hungary	111,079	\$20,800
Germany	358,564	87,069
Netherlands	116,140	18,763
England	89,921	17,995
Total as above.....	675,704	\$144,627

E.—EXPORTS of Domestic Hops for the Last Ten Fiscal Years.

YEARS	Pounds	Value
1907	16,809,534	\$3,531,972
1908	22,920,480	2,963,167
1909	10,446,884	1,271,629
1910	10,589,254	2,062,140
1911	13,104,774	2,130,972
1912	12,190,663	4,648,505
1913	17,591,195	4,764,713
1914	24,262,896	6,953,529
1915	16,210,443	3,948,020
1916	22,409,818	4,386,929
Total	167,535,941	\$36,661,578

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E.—Of the Domestic Hops exported in 1916, there were shipped to:

COUNTRIES	Pounds	Value	COUNTRIES	Pounds	Value
France	28,023	\$6,050	Ecuador	11,531	\$1,963
Greece	32,721	5,845	Peru	17,515	3,172
Spain	18,844	3,783	Uruguay	21,926	2,727
England	19,409,613	3,854,453	Venezuela	20,589	4,602
Scotland	293,670	46,440	China	10,868	1,932
Canada	626,126	95,259	British India ..	60,485	8,374
Guatemala	11,250	2,336	Japan	37,728	5,320
Panama	15,170	3,157	Australia	591,247	90,703
Mexico	22,027	4,031	New Zealand ..	29,087	4,637
Newfoundland			Philippine Islds.	60,806	11,453
and Labrador	10,380	1,505	British Africa,		
Jamaica	13,158	2,830	South	116,640	18,391
Cuba	113,409	26,773	All other Coun-		
Argentina	213,483	48,466	tries, less than		
Bolivia	20,624	4,634	10,000 pounds,		
Brazil	296,178	64,942	each	49,073	10,424
Chili	205,030	40,549			
Colombia	52,617	12,178	Total as above	22,409,818	\$4,386,929

BARLEY

F.—IMPORTATION of Foreign Barley for the Last Ten Fiscal Years.

YEARS	Bushels	Value	Duty	Advalorem Rate of Duty
1907	38,319	\$14,033	\$11,496	81.92%
1908	199,741	143,407	59,922	41.78%
1909	2,644	1,440	793	55.08%
1910-1916* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	240,704	\$158,880	\$72,211	

*After 1909, included in "All Other Breadstuffs."

G.—EXPORTATION of Domestic Barley for the Last Ten Fiscal Years.

YEARS	Bushels	Value
1907	8,238,842	\$4,556,295
1908	4,349,078	3,205,528
1909	6,580,393	4,672,166
1910	4,311,566	3,052,527
1911	9,399,346	5,381,360
1912	1,585,242	1,267,999
1913	17,536,703	11,411,819
1914	6,644,747	4,253,129
1915	26,754,522	18,184,079
1916	27,473,160	20,663,533
Total	112,873,599	\$76,649,435

THE UNITED STATES BREWERS' ASSOCIATION

G.—Of the Domestic Barley exported in 1916, there were shipped to:

COUNTRIES	Bushels	Value
Belgium	25,595	\$22,667
Denmark	1,260,268	960,270
France	349,221	292,908
Greece	880,268	697,979
Netherlands	2,698,426	1,982,369
Norway	2,445,716	1,917,414
Russia in Europe.....	1,546	1,000
Sweden	517,096	355,629
England	13,226,735	9,915,842
Scotland	2,687,203	2,073,992
Ireland	2,732,176	1,981,129
Canada	6,545	4,054
Mexico	232,588	168,939
Cuba	9,834	10,182
Danish West Indies.....	323,109	215,118
Brazil	20,487	20,684
Chile	9,213	5,666
Colombia	1,154	973
Guiana, British	3,644	3,815
Venezuela	1,170	1,041
Australia	27,944	19,135
French Oceania	1,743	1,258
British Africa, South.....	5,319	5,777
All other Countries, less than 1,000 bushels, each.,:	6,160	5,692
Total as above.....	27,473,160	\$20,663,533

H.—MALT BARLEY—Importations of Foreign, for the Last Ten Fiscal Years.

YEARS	Bushels	Value	Duty	Advalorem Rate of Duty
1907	3,362	\$3,917	\$1,513	38.62%
1908	2,625	3,010	1,181	39.03%
1909	1,592	1,992	716	33.96%
1910* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1911	777	996	350	35.10%
1912	3,771	5,098	1,697	35.28%
1913	10,419	15,121	4,734	31.30%
1914	13,472	16,367	3,368	20.57%
1915-1916* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	36,018	\$46,581	\$13,559	

*Included in "All Other Articles" dutiable.

The importation, owing to the high duty, has decreased since 1891 to such an extent that it has almost disappeared as a factor in the brewing interest.

THE 1917 YEAR BOOK OF

I.—EXPORTS of Domestic Malt for the Last Ten Fiscal Years.

YEARS	Bushels	Value
1907	414,515	\$278,448
1908	224,991	201,554
1909	163,230	147,258
1910	156,497	129,088
1911	117,882	103,099
1912	76,696	86,323
1913	370,957	300,480
1914	330,608	270,059
1915	2,153,060	2,301,535
1916	3,682,248	3,881,700
Total	7,690,684	\$7,699,544

I.—Of the Domestic Malt Exported in 1916, there were shipped to:

COUNTRIES	Bushels	Value
Azores and Madeira Islands	1,600	\$1,836
Denmark	8,240	10,300
France	163,420	145,637
Greece	123,246	130,210
Italy	359,493	378,071
Netherlands	194,579	208,774
Norway	67,987	77,044
Portugal	8,034	9,708
Sweden	1,040	1,140
Switzerland	303,696	298,382
England	14,664	12,932
Scotland	1,057	950
Ireland	20,218	18,974
Canada	22,198	22,852
Costa Rica	5,189	4,878
Guatemala	16,197	21,039
Honduras	3,706	3,948
Panama	19,610	16,001
Salvador	3,810	3,478
Mexico	70,413	63,173
Trinidad and Tobago	2,231	2,422
Cuba	311,052	353,591
Argentina	637,848	671,132
Bolivia	1,374	1,547
Brazil	736,713	816,846
Colombia	24,090	27,476
Ecuador	22,712	22,224
Paraguay	9,450	11,000
Peru	63,845	66,523
Uruguay	90,878	110,696
Venezuela	33,747	34,968
China	7,843	7,652
British East India	1,853	2,211
Japan	195,431	181,922
French Oceania	1,004	835
Philippine Islands	86,024	92,030
British Africa, South	46,356	47,821
All other Countries, less than 1,000, bushels	1,400	1,477
Totals	3,682,248	\$3,881,700

THE UNITED STATES BREWERS' ASSOCIATION

J.—RICE FLOUR, RICE MEAL, AND BROKEN RICE—Importations of Foreign, for the Last Ten Fiscal Years.

YEARS	Pounds	Value	Duty	Ad valorem Rate of Duty
1907	138,316,029	2,273,999	345,790	15.20%
1908	125,164,190	2,255,136	312,910	13.43%
1909	134,119,980	2,336,723	335,300	14.34%
1910	142,738,383	2,249,205	356,845	15.86%
1911	132,116,821	1,998,056	330,292	16.53%
1912	116,576,653	1,968,177	291,442	14.81%
1913	137,608,742	2,813,778	344,022	12.22%
1914	139,906,868	2,538,941	349,767	13.77%
1915	74,831,312	1,307,509	187,078	14.30%
1916	55,628,767	1,010,885	139,072	13.75%
Total	1,197,007,745	\$20,742,409	\$2,992,518	

J.—Of the Foreign Rice Flour, etc., imported in 1916, there were received from:

COUNTRIES	Pounds	Value
France	2,851	\$364
England	12,601,364	281,061
Canada	4,665,800	116,330
China	6,552,360	119,747
Hongkong	15,819,800	256,963
Japan	6,321,960	118,901
Siam	9,663,590	117,484
From all other Countries, less than 1,000 pounds, each	1,042	35
Total as above.....	55,628,767	\$1,010,885

MISCELLANEOUS

A.—ARTICLES EXPORTED WITH BENEFIT OF DRAWBACK

Articles exported with benefit of Drawback, together with imported materials from which they were wholly or partly manufactured, and Drawback paid thereon, during the years ended June 30, 1915 and 1916.

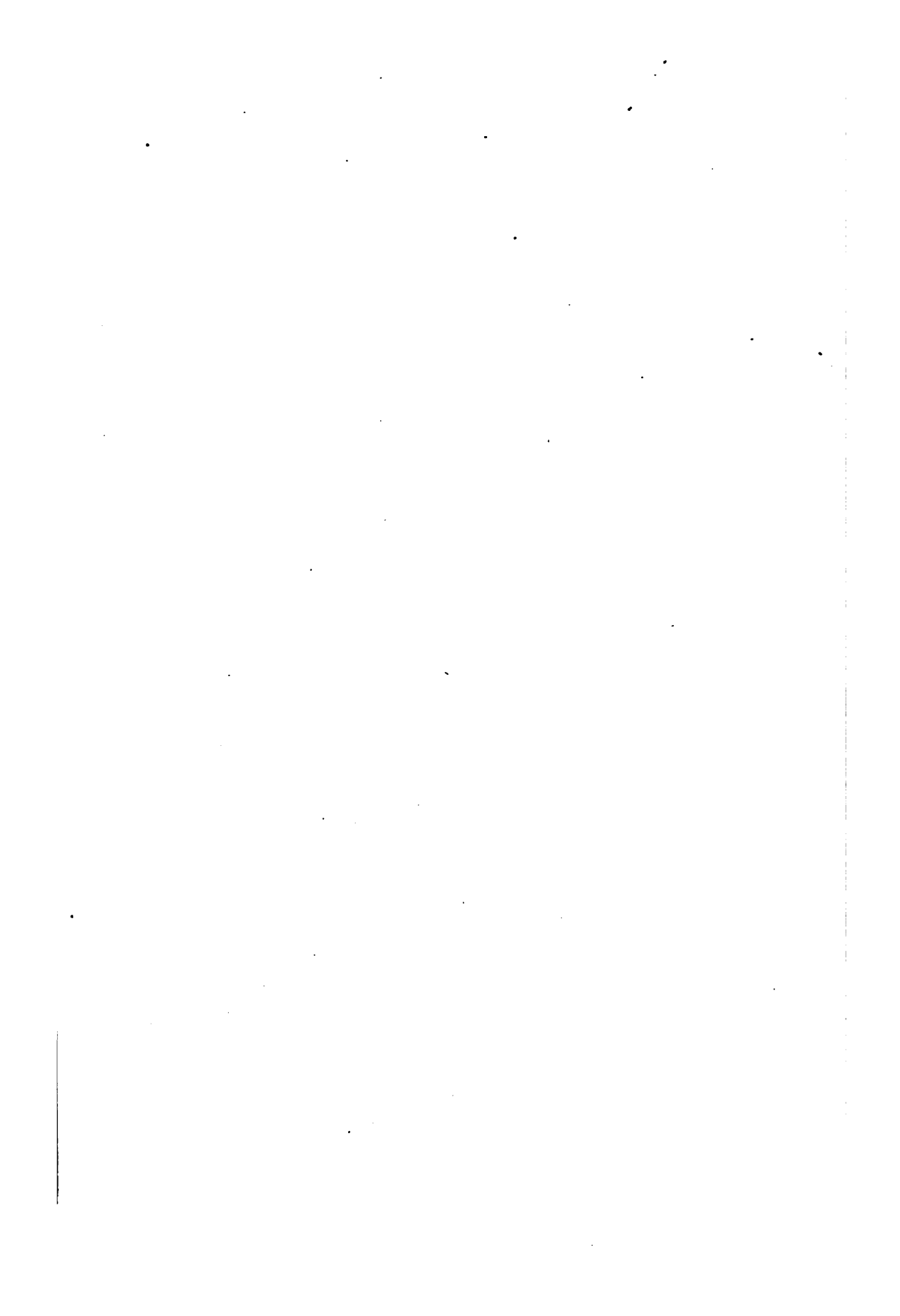
YEARS	ARTICLES AS EXPORTED		IMPORTED MATERIALS CONTAINED THEREIN					
	ARTICLES	Quantities	ARTICLES	Quantities	Values	Draw-back	Reten-tion	Draw-back Paid
1915	Spirits, Wines, Malt Liquors, and other beverages:		{ Barley, grain (bushels).....	2,937	.....	\$440.55	\$4.43	\$436.12
	Malt Liquors—		{ Rice broken (pounds).....	158,698	.....	396.74	2.46	394.28
	In bottles—Beer (dozen quarts).	171,087	{ Hops (pounds).....	8,395	.....	1,343.20	13.88	1,329.32
1916			Total .....	.....	.....	\$2,180.49	\$20.27	\$2,160.22
	In other coverings—Beer (gals.)	108,510	Hops (pounds).....	1,871	.....	299.36	2.99	296.37
			Total .....	.....	.....	\$2,479.85	\$23.26	\$2,456.59
1916	Spirits, Wines, Malt Liquors, and other beverages:		{ Barley (bushels).....	1,002	.....	.....	.....	148.78
	Malt Liquors—	15,936	{ Rice broken (pounds).....	29,542	.....	.....	.....	73.12
	In bottles—Beer (dozen quarts).		{ Hops (pounds).....	934	.....	.....	.....	147.89
	Containing:		{ Barley (bushels).....	4,668	.....	.....	.....	\$369.79
	In other coverings—Beer (gals.)	270,162	{ Rice broken (pounds).....	137,626	.....	.....	.....	693.16
	Containing:		{ Hops (pounds).....	5,512	.....	.....	.....	340.63
			Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	872.94
			Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,906.73
			Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2,276.52
			Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

B.—RATES OF DUTIES UNDER VARIOUS TARIFFS ON SUNDRY ARTICLES

UNDER TARIFF OF

ARTICLES	Old Tariff Chap. XXXIII Revised Statutes	March 3, 1883 (Commission's)	October 1, 1890 (McKinley's)	August 24, 1894 (Wilson's)	July 27, 1897 (Dingley's)	August 5, 1909 (Payne's)	October 3, 1913 (Underwood's)
Barley	15c. per bushel	10c. per bushel	30c. per bushel	30%	30c. per bushel	30c. per bushel	15c. per bu. of 48 lbs.
Barley Malt	20%	20c.	45c.	40%	45c.	45c.	25c. per bu. of 34 lbs.
Hops	5c. per pound	8c. per pound	15c. per pound	8c. per pound	12c. per pound	16c. per pound	16c. per pound
Rice (Flour, Meal and broken	20%	20%	1/4c.	1/4c.	1/4c.	1/4c.	1/4c.
Beer in Bottles	35c. per gal.	35c. per gal.	40c. per gal.	30c. per gal.	40c. per gal.	45c. per gal.	45c. per gal.
Beer not in Bottles	20c.	20c.	20c.	15c.	20c.	23c.	23c.
Distilled Liquors	30% on the bottles	30% on the bottles	No separate or	additional duty on	the bottles.	No sep. or add'l	No sep. or add'l
Tobacco, etc.	\$2.00 per proof gal.	\$2.00 per proof gal.	\$2.50 per proof gal.	\$1.80 per proof gal.	\$2.25 per proof gal.	\$2.60 per proof gal.	\$2.60 per proof gal.
	15c., 35c., 50c., per pound	15c., 35c., 40c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00 per lb.	35c., 40c., 50c. \$2.00, \$2.75 per lbs	35c., 40c., 50c. \$1.50, \$2.25 per lb.	35c., 50c., 55c. \$1.85, \$2.50 per lb.	30c., 50c., 55c. \$1.85, \$2.50 per lb.	30c., 50c., 55c., \$1.85, \$2.50 per lb.
Cigars, Cheroots, etc.	25% per lb. & 25%	\$2.50 per lb. & 25%	\$4.50 per lb. & 25%	\$4.00 per lb. & 25%	\$4.50 per lb. & 25%	\$4.50 per lb. & 25%	\$4.50 per lb. & 25%
Wines, sparkling. . .	\$6.00 per dos. qts.	\$7.00 per dos. qts.	\$8.00 per dos. qts.	\$8.00 per dos. qts.	\$8.00 per dos. qts.	\$8.60 per dos. qts.	\$8.60 per dos. qts.
	\$3.00	\$3.50	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$4.80	\$4.80
	\$1.50	\$1.75	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.40	\$2.40
Bottles	3c. each	3c. each	3c. each	3c. each	3c. each	3c. each	3c. each
Wines in cases	25c., 60c. per gal.	\$1.60 per case of 1 dos. q. or 2 dos. p.	\$1.60 per case of 1 dos. q. or 2 dos. p.	\$1.60 per case of 1 dos. q. or 2 dos. p.	\$1.60 per case of 1 dos. q. or 2 dos. p.	\$1.85 per case of 1 dos. q. or 2 dos. p.	\$1.85 per case of 1 dos. q. or 2 dos. p.
	\$1.00 p. g. & 25%	50c. per gal.	50c. per gal.	30c. per gal. { 50c.	40c. per gal. 50c.	45c. per gal. 60c.	45c. per gal. 50c.
Bottles	3c. each	3c. each	3c. each	3c. each	3c. each	3c. each	3c. each
Wines in cases	25c., 60c. per gal.	25c., 60c. per gal.	25c., 60c. per gal.	25c., 60c. per gal.	25c., 60c. per gal.	25c., 60c. per gal.	25c., 60c. per gal.
	\$1.00 p. g. & 25%	\$1.00 p. g. & 25%	\$1.00 p. g. & 25%	\$1.00 p. g. & 25%	\$1.00 p. g. & 25%	\$1.00 p. g. & 25%	\$1.00 p. g. & 25%

NOTE:—Under the Act approved March 8, 1902, the duties on articles and merchandise from the Philippine Islands are 75% of the Dingley Tariff. Section 5 of the Act of August 5, 1909, permits the free importation of Sugar, Tobacco and Cigars within certain limits, and imposes duty on all above the limit and on all other dutiable merchandise from those Islands at the rates in the Act, and under the convention entered into with Cuba, proclaimed by the President December 17, 1903, a reduction of 20% is allowed on all articles and merchandise from Cuba.



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